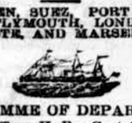
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,070 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	..16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE ...	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	.....23rd ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	.....30th ,,
*L MASSILIA.....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	6th Sept.
M ASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1090	I. Orman	.23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood.....	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA ..	2944	500	C. R. Edwards ..	19th August.
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	....20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000..... ..	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
				1887.
ORION.....	G. Mattiazzi ..	3,500	550	10th August.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Meras	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	11th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 5, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association has been started with the object of Reducing the present High Rates of Passage between this country and England. To gain this end it is necessary to obtain as many members as possible. Already some hundreds of Anglo-Indians have sent in their names, but more are needed. Therefore all desirous of joining the Association, are requested to communicate at an early date with the Honorary Secretary,

Capt. L. M. BOILEAU,
Dibrughar, Upper Assam.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PUMBA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 9, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-8,	5-4,	10-0	each.

The above prices include filling with Lime ready for use.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; 4lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON	4lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN	,,	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR ...in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin		0	10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD \ SAVORY ,, \		0	10
,, Fine ,, / and Moore's	per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE (Registered) THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS

ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ... 10 12 6 0

BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ... 10 12 6 0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ... 13 8 7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ... 17 0 10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ... 22 0 12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet 27 0 15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet 34 0 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat ..... Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames ..... ,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames ..... ,, 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses ... Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face... Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames ..... ,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ..... ,, 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ... Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens ..... ,, 3

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56" 58"
Rs. 36 38 40 42 44 46
Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 28 30 32 34 36
Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14
Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,,	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,,	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	,,	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,,	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	,,	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,,	24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	,,	29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	,,	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,,	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Can supply any Requisite and will be glad to give any Information wanted.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	.. 6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8	8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King William
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF KNOWLEDGE.

"THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE."

THE Cheapest and Best of an Educational Journal of its kind. Annual Subscription Rs. 2, Post-free Rs. 2-4 (in advance). An instructive and useful guide to *Students*, and a leisure companion to the reading-public. It treats of general literature, art, science, and recreation.

Golden opportunities are ever rare.
The best medium of advertising.

THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE,

A Popular and homely journal in India; it commands a circulation of upwards of 500 subscribers, within the short period of only seven months, far and wide in India from amongst the Students and the Mediocrity, to the Elite and the Gentry, over the following places:—

Agra	Bagasra	Jabalpur	Palanpur
Allahabad	Bhownagur	Jaipur	Poona
Ahmednagar	Chinsura	Kurundwad	Patna
Ahmedabad	Cambay	Karachi	Peshawar
Arcot (N)	Coorla	Kathiawar	Quetta
Arcot (S)	Calicut	Khandesh	Rajkot
Assam	Coimbator	Kolahapur	Raichur
Akyab	Cochin	Kadur	Rajputana
Amboli	Calcutta	Kheri	Rangoon
Aminabad	Cawnpur	Lucknow	Rawalpindi
Agra	Delhi	Lahore	Ratnagiri
Aurungabad	Dhulia	London.	Roorki
Ajmere	Dharwar	Lalipur	Shampur
Akola	Dhara-Dhun	Mhow	Surat
Aligarh	Ghadechi	Mysore	Shahad.Sihor
Amritsar	Ganeshkhind	Madras	Shikarpur
Bookarganj	Gujrat	Moorsheda-bad	Salsette
Belgaum	Gandevi	Mooninabad	Sibsagar
Benares	Gwalior	Secundera-bad	
Bardwan	Golaghat	Miraj	
Bareli	Gandori	Mangalore	Seoni
Bangalore	Ghantioda	Malabar	Sukkur
Balsor	Gya	Mari	Sodepoor
Bassein	Goa	Meerut	Simla
Beluchistan	Hyderabad (Deccan)	Moolan	Teihara
Barnagur		Nowsari	Triplicane
Bhauguipore	Hyderabad (Sind)	Nadiad	West
Baroda		Nalasik	Thana
Broach	Harda	Nagpur	Tanjore
Behar	Hooghly	Narsingpur	Travancore
Bazar	Indore	Nimach	Vizagapatam
Bilaspur	Junagudh	Mirwar	Zanzibar
Billimora	Jamnagur	Oudh	

Special arrangements made for continued advertisements. Particulars obtained by applying to THE MANAGER, Student's Magazine, 101, Tardeo, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "STURA" are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 9th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Bombay, August, 1887. Acting Agents.

WANTED.

THE N.-W. RAILWAY require a good CARRIAGE PAINTER. Applicants to send copies of certificates, stating terms, to

C. SANDIFORD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Lahore.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI Holiday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, August 8, 1887.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Hulk "SEMIRAMIS" will be received by the Undersigned at Bombay up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st September 1887.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th, 18th and 25th August and 1st September 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT.
Director of the Indian Marine.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

SEALED TENDERS for PAVING the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon with White and Coloured MARBLE SLABS will be received by the Vicar-General of the North in the abovenamed Church up to 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August 1887. The Tenders will be opened on the 21st inst. at noon. Each Tender must be accompanied by samples of Modles for pavements and other ornamental works.

The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish a deposit of Rs. (100) five hundred, and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract.

For full particulars apply to the Vicar-General of the North at the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.

By order of the Bishop of Damaun.
ESTANISLAU P. V. DE SOUZA,
Bombay, 9th August, 1887. Vicar-General of the North.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMASJEE BAPOOJEE GUZDER has contracted to sell to NAWAB MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN the following property. All persons having any Claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such Claims, if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, out-houses and well standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Parel Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 4,520 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 86 and New No. 16576, and Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 4422, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 1107 (1) and 1107 (2), Street No. 35 and 35 A, and bounded on the north by the property of the heirs of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy deceased, on the south by the land of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the east by passage and property belonging to Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and on the west by the Parel Tank Road.—Dated this 9th day of August 1887.

BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધી મધરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1887, of Rs. 120 per whole Share and Rs. 30, per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th August 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m., and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કોા
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 16th August 1887, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th August 1887.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

LENSES,
Ross', Voigtlander's, and Lancaster's.
CAMERAS,
Meagher's, Rouch's, and Marion's.
DRY PLATES,
Ilford's (Rapid and Ordinary), Edward's, Wratten and Wainwright's, Paget's and Thomas'.
SULPHO-PYROGALLOL,
A splendid developer for any brand of dry plate.
SELF-ACTING SYPHON TANKS
for washing Negatives.
PRINTING FRAMES.
TRIPOD STANDS.
FOLDING PLATE RACKS.
ALCOCK'S PATENT VIGNETTERS.
PLATE BOXES OF SIZES, 24 grooves.
LIGHT TIGHT BOXES OF SIZES, 24 grooves.
EBONITE TRAYS.
PORCELAIN DEVELOPING DISHES.
SCALES and WEIGHTS IN POLISHED MAHOGANY BOXES.
MEASURE GLASSES of sizes.
RUBY LAMPS, RUBY TWILL, RUBY PAPER.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
EDWARD'S XL. SENSITIVE PAPER.
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.
BRITANNIA ALPHA PAPER.
GELATINO-CHLORIDE PLATES.
PORTRAIT CHLORIDE PLATES,
for contact printing.
BACKGROUNDS.
MASKS AND DISCS.
CARDBOARDS.
MOUNTS, &c., &c.
And all materials for the PLATINOTYPE PROCESS.

Lancaster's First Quality Complete Set ¼ and ½ Plate.
Special Price List forwarded on application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.
By Special Appointment to the BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1st AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

'WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"

JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. H. W. ROSE'S CONNECTION with the firm Rose and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secunderabad, Deccan, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

G. W. LEACH,
Pleader.
27th July, 1887.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received for the Supply of MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES and BOILERS for the above Company at their Office in Aurangabad up to the end of this month.

Printed Copies of Lists of Machinery required, with full particulars, can be obtained on application by letter from the Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, Aurangabad.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 5 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent. free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th August 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of 20th August 1887, for LOADING and UNLOADING, &c., of Permanent Way Materials, Machinery, Rolling Stock, Timber, and Stores of all descriptions at the following Depots:—

NAGPORE,
RAJNANDGAON,

and also for UNLOADING and STACKING, &c., of permanent Way Materials and other Stores at the various stations of the open line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Forms of Tender and Condition of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

No Tender will be considered which is not accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Nagpur.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Dated Nagpur, 5th August 1887.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ..... Rs. 6
Small „ „ „ ..... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle ..... Annas 9
„ Small „ „ „ ..... Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 ..... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 ..... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the emanating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Monlgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising and invariably controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists, Simla.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Monchblanchen	16	..
Grascher (Musel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraueamilch	„ 31 0	„ 34 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. HOMMEL & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZSCARVASY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Manzor- Red Bars }	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lecvoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	„ —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
„ Finest	„ 18 0	..
Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 20	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality .. 1 lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
1 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas I.	„ ...	„ 0 12
„ „ II.	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, June 9, 1887. Rampart Row.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hydrabad Deccan.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1887.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but one of whom is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
V. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th instant to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July 1887. Managers

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
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F. DE BOVIS
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Persian Gulf and Karachi; Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; Glenricht (ship), Penarth; and Algoma (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf; Regius (s), Calcutta; and Paramatta (s), London, &c.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given in the Seamen's Institute, to-day, at 8 p.m., by the Mazagon Amateur Minstrels.

THEFT AT SION.—Hevoof Raghoo, living at Sion, reported to the police that on Sunday last, during his own and his two wives' absence, his house was entered, and a large box forced open, and a brass box, containing currency notes, cash, and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 206-8, and a quantity wearing apparel, stolen therefrom.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Allaruckia Dowjee, residing in Chuckla Street, reported to the police that a servant of his (name not known), whom he had engaged only on Sunday last, absconded on the following day with a set of gold buttons, a silver watch with a gold chain attached, four keys and a *bundee*, of the collective value of Rs. 250, belonging to complainant.

GAMBLERS.—Oodhowjee Ghanjee and four others were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Young, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming with dice and money in a common gaming house kept by the first accused in Northbrook Street, on Monday forenoon. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the charge, and were fined Rs. 2 each, with the exception of Ghanjee, who was fined Rs. 5.

AN INJUDICIOUS ACT.—A Parsee named Cursetjee Dadabhoy, aged about 30 years, while passing along Frere Road, on Monday, got his head slightly injured by an old iron plate striking him which some person had thrown out of a window from one of the houses on that road. He was treated at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital. Inquiries were made by the police, but no clue could be obtained regarding the person who threw the plate.

DEATH AT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the House of Correction, touching the death of Mowjee Canjee, aged 28 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the hospital on the 15th June last suffering from diarrhœa. The disease continued to increase, and he gradually grew weaker and died at 9-40 on Monday night. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—On Monday, Mr. Dinshaw Davar laid an information before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charging Frederick Ahrle, Otto Schiller, LDosogne, Schnelling and Craby with having assaulted Cowasji Jehangeer Jasawala and his two sons, Dadabhoy and Jamsetji. Mr. Jasawala said in his information that he is residing in his bungalow at Tardeo, where Mr. Frederick Ahrle was a tenant occupying the upper floor. On Wednesday last, Mr. Ahrle committed an assault on Mr. Jasawala, who applied the same afternoon for a summons against Mr. Ahrle. On Saturday night, the information went on to state that Mr. Ahrle, accompanied by 20 or 25 persons, entered the premises of Mr. Jasawala and severely assaulted him and his sons. Dadabhai is said to be in a prostrate condition on account of his wounds. Mr. Dosabhoy granted the summonses as applied for, but got the case transferred to the Court of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on the ground that he knew the complainant and his family. Yesterday an application for an adjournment was made by Mr. Barder, on behalf of the accused. The application was granted, the case being adjourned till Friday next.

ABDUCTION.—A native paper has a paragraph of a native woman, named Ambi Succaram, at Belgaum, enticing away the wife of a fouzdar of that Collectorate. The woman had on her at the time jewels amounting to near Rs. 2,5 0, and this was the object of the deed. Both the woman were discovered travelling away from Belgaum in a country cart and were arrested. The woman Ambi was sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY.—The case of cheating by forgery, preferred against Balla bin Kassinath, Maratha, was decided on Monday by Mr. K. V. Raste. The accused was convicted of the offence and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. From the evidence given, it appears that the accused had sold a house to Mr. Eduljee Cooverjee, a Parsee, pretending it was his property. But during the course of the inquiry, it was discovered that the accused had previously disposed of the house to his father-in-law, and that he had, by concealing the deed of sale, cheated the complainant Eduljee into the belief that it belonged to him.—*Deccan Herald.*

A DARING SWINDLER AT POONA.—On Monday before Rao Bahadur K. B. Raste, the Honorary Magistrate, Bala Kashiba was charged by Eduljee Cooverjee with cheating him of Rs. 650. The accused some time ago fell in need of funds, which he managed to procure by selling his house to his father-in-law. After effecting the sale he negociated with the complainant to mortgage the property, passing him a document of the transaction. Eduljee subsequently came to learn of the house having been sold outright some days previous to his lending accused the money, and he therefore instituted this charge. Evidence proved the fraud to be a fact, and the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid*

AN OLD THEFT DISCOVERED.—Some time last year Captain Cameron, who was then residing at Kirkee, had occasion to report to the police the theft of a timepiece, Rs. 15 in cash, and a forage cap. Only recently the police were successful in discovering the lost timepiece, and arrested two men, Abdul Raymon and Shaik Jamal Peer Mahomed, in connection with the theft. The first accused is a convict in the Yerrowda Jail, having been convicted in the recent Kirkee theft case. The second accused is a butler in the service of Colonel Holberton, and was represented by Mr. Gungaram Bhow. As Captain Cameron in attached to the Horse Artillery at Satara, he had to be sent for to identify the article as his. The evidence of the complainant and his butler was taken, after which the case was adjourned by the Cantonment Magistrate *sine die.*—*Ibid.*

THE THEFT IN KAHUN ROAD, POONA.—In our last issue we briefly reported the theft, from Mrs. Wood's residence in Kahun Road, of a watch valued at Rs. 200, and a currency note for Rs. 10, and we are pleased to add that the whole of the property has been recovered. The first clue to the discovery of the thieves was furnished by a boy who had been employed in the house, and who came again in search of a place. He told Mrs. Wood that he had seen her mali get change for a Rs. 10 note at a Baniah's shop, and as this man's wife was the only native who had access to the room from which the watch was stolen, Mr. J. W. Collett was at once sent for, and placed in possession of the clue. He at once set to work, and commenced by recovering the note from the Baniah, after which he went on to the Mali's house, and the latter after some hesitation produced the watch from a box where it had been concealed by his wife's sister. Mr. Collett deserves credit for the manner in which he acted, the articles being recovered within a few hours of the report of their loss being made to him.—*Ibid.*

THE KARACHI BOUNDARIES QUESTION.—The draft memorial to H.E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, protesting against the orders of Government directing that the large tract of land measuring 1,20,780 square yards to the west of the Artillery barracks be taken from Municipal limits and included within the limits of the Cantonment, submitted by the Municipal Engineer and Secretary for approval, has been deferred.—*Sind Times.*

KARACHI ITEMS.—The Municipality have remitted the wheel tax on the dhunneys and bullocks maintained by Government for the purpose of conveying the children of Government servants to school. The Municipality have sanctioned the importation of 40,000 lbs. of karbee free of duty.—The old Library and Museum buildings have been handed over to the Military authorities.—*Ibid.*

THE ERSKINE FOUNTAIN.—The Engineer of the Municipality has submitted a design and estimate for the Erskine Fountain, to be placed in the Erskine Garden. The fountain, which will cost Rs. 4,000, has been approved and is to be proceeded with at once.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAYS AND THE HOUSE-TAX.—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Sind Section, has forwarded an extract from the opinion expressed by the Government Advocate, Lahore, on the subject of the liability of the N.-W. Railway to pay house-tax to the [illegible] Municipality, and has stated that he has no [illegible]re left but to decline to accept the same. [illegible]ring Committee have communicated with [illegible]ioner-in-Sind on the subject, but with [illegible] are unable as yet to afford any infor[illegible]—*Gazette.*]

DISSENSIONS IN THE KABIR-PUNTHI SECT.

THE case of Samrandas Latkandas *vs.* Haribhoy Rusikdas and another, arising from dissensions in the Kabir-Punthi sect, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, at the High Court, yesterday. The plaintiff, who set himself up as the "acharee," or head disciple, of the Kabir-Punthi sect, claimed that a certain house and land in Banian Row, in Bombay, may be declared to be his property, and may be ordered to be delivered up to him. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the second defendant Macoondas *alias* Ogurnam. There was no appearance for the first defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in the Sumout year 1520, Kabir, a well-known and much-venerated Hindoo religious monk, the author of holy and instructive verses, established a sect or religious body commonly known as the Kabir-punthi Sect. He established his head-quarters at Bandhagud, in Rana Zillah, near Jubulpore; and during his life-time, he appointed one Dharamdas the "acharia" or head man of the sect, and installed himself upon the "gaddee." He also laid down a series of regulations and rules by which the members of the sect were to be governed, including rules by which succession to the "gaddee" and to the office of "acharia" was to be determined. The eight "acharia" of the sect removed the head-quarters to Kamarda in Belaspur, and that place had ever since been considered as the head-quarters of the sect. The ninth "acharia" named Pakuam died in Sumout 1912, leaving behind him two sons, named Purgatham and Latkan, the father of the plaintiff. In course of time Purgat succeeded to the office of "acharia;" but he and his brother Latkan were joined in estate and were possessed of very considerable property at Kamarda and elsewhere. Latkan, father of the plaintiff, died in Sumvrit 1922; and the plaintiff and his two sisters were brought up, educated and maintained by their uncle Purgatnam, as if they were his own children. Purgatnam died in 1883, without leaving any male issue behind him. Before his death, he had publicly designated the plaintiff as his successor to the "gaddee" and had performed all the ceremonies necessary for the occasion. But after his death, intrigues were set about to depose plaintiff from the "gaddee." They proved unsuccessful, and he was eventually installed on the "gaddee" by Ajodiades, the agent af Bai Nathancoover, the widow of the deceased Purgatnam. Ajodiades also took care to instal the defendant Macoondas on the "gaddee" at the same time, representing to the plaintiff that he did so to protect the plaintiff's interest against the claim of the rival party. Macoondas was then designated the grandson and heir of Purgatnam although he in reality was the son of a servant of Purgotnam. The plaintiff contended that in this way, by the machinations of Ajodiades, the defendant Macoondass was without any right or title occupying the "gaddee" at Kamarda, and was by some of the monks there treated as the "acharia" of the Kabir-punthi Sect; but the rest of the monks recognised the plaintiff as their lawful "acharia." Ajodiades had since died, and the control of Purgatnam's property was now in the hands of five persons. Purgatnam had a house in Bombay which was now claimed by the second defendant as his property. Plaintiff claimed it as it belonged to the "gaddee" which he now occupied.

The second defendant, in his defence, denied all the allegations made by the plaintiff so far as they affected him. He contended that the plaintiff's father. Latkan, was not a legitimate son of Paknam, and that moreover, Purgatnam and Latkan did not live together as was alleged. The latter lived separately with his mother, and they were maintained by Purgatnam. The plaintiff was not publicly designated the successor of Purgatnam; but on the contrary, a few days before his death, Purgatnam publicly nominated the defendant his successor. In virtue of that nomination, defendant became entitled to all the properties belonging to the Kabir-punthi sect; and he therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence was called during the day on behalf of the plaintiff; and the Court adjourned.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

At the High Court, yesterday, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the plaintiff, was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Starling. He had no positive recollection of signing any cheque on behalf of his father. While his father was absent from Bombay, witness signed cheques on several occasions on his behalf. When the witness was late in coming to office from his bungalow, the head moonim used to sign the hoondies. Witness did not consult the moonim while transacting business during his father's absence. In connection with a former suit, witness wanted to see some of the books of his father's business which were not accessible to him. Sometimes the niche or wall cupboard was not locked; and witness could see some of the books if he wished. Witness did not know Mooljee Rowjee, who was said to have come from Kattiawar, and did not go to see him at the furniture bazaar. How could a man go to see another whom he never knew? In 1882, witness was living at Mulhar. He used to attend at the Nichol Mill at Colaba. Mr. De Monte was the manager of the mill in June 1882. The spinning master was a Ghattee, a thin man, who used to put on a watch and a guard. (A laugh.)

Mr. Starling.—From the time you received your legacy in 1875, did you not live separately from your father in different places in Bombay, such as Khetwady, Chowpatty, &c.?

Witness.—In 1876, I rented a bungalow where I used to go and sleep. At the Chowpatty bungalow my wife and children were with me.

Mr. Starling.—You kept a separate establishment at those bungalows?

Witness.—Only one servant to clean the beds and to make lights. I did not trade on my own account, but did so sometimes in sub-partnership with my father I did not open a sodawater factory at Jeddah, but assisted some friends in opening it. I was trying to open an ice factory at Hyderabad, but did not succeed.

Mr. Starling.—You have got two sons who are living with your father?

Witness.—Yes, they are living with my father in the old family house.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—In October 1884 I was trying to raise money to carry on suits against my father. In spite of his contention that the Malhar Bungalow is mine, my father has not yet conveyed it into my name, and declines to do so, taking shelter under the proviso that it was meant for my heirs and representatives.

Mr. Jardine.—You have plenty of witnesses to give evidence as to instances of partition?

Mr. Starling objected to the question; but the objection was overruled.

Witness.—I can call many other witnesses.

Mr. Jardine.—And you have stopped calling more witnesses in deference to your counsel's opinion?

Witness.—Yes, there are many more witnesses, whom I was advised not to call on account of the expenses, which are felt heavily by me. They are of little concern to my father; and I have therefore been advised by my counsel to call no more witnesses.

Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat, accountant and head assistant to the official liquidators of the Nursey mills, said he had much experience of native accounts and native account books; and had, at the request of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, the plaintiff's solicitors, examined some books in this case. Witness had prepared a statement of the assets and dealings of the firm of Hubibhoy Ebrahim, which he said went to show that about Rs. 14,000 and odd were the assets of the firm at the beginning of the business, excluding goods shipped to Zanzibar and China that the outstandings of the firm amounted to about Rs. 30,000 at the end of Sumvat 1877, &c. (Witness's evidence was intended to show that Hubibhoy Ebrahim was in well-to-do circumstances.)

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Paramatta, Capt. R.G. Murray, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails, and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Barlow, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. Criddle, Mr. R. Williams, and Mr. W. James.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(*OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.*)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the *Home* Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 30th July 1887..	6,089,100
Balance to be remitted from 31st July 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£10,024,900

HINDOO ASTROLOGERS IN TROUBLE.

SOONDERPAL MOHUNLAL and Wittul Jowar, two Hindoo mendicants, in the disguise of astrologers or fortune-tellers, were yesterday charged at the instance a Superintendent Page, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Soonderpal with the theft of a dhotur, two bhundees, a cotton sheet and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, the property of Moreshwar Chintamon, a coppersmith of Moogbat, on the 3rd instant, and Wittul with aiding and abetting Soonderpal in the commission of the offence.

The case for the prosecution was that about noon on the date in question, the articles enumerated were left hanging on a line in the front compartment of complainant's house, with the currency notes in one of the pockets of the bundee.

Soonderpal entered the premises, and introduced himself to the complainant as an astrologer, and asked him to show the palm of his hand. Shortly after his accomplice followed, and whispered a few words to the former, and took complainant into an inner compartment, asking him to shut the door after him. This was done and Soonderpal was left in the front compartment. Wittul asked complainant to give him some rice and five pice, which he said was necessary to give to Soonderpal as he was a priest. This complainant agreed to, and gave him the rice and five pice. Soonderpal received the money and left the premises. Wittul then requested the complainant to shut the door of the inner compartment in which they were; this was done, and half an hour was spent in the fortune-telling operation. The accused then left the premises.

A few minutes later the complainant found he had been robbed. He went in search of the accused, but failed to find them. Reporting the matter to the police, and continuing his search, the prosecutor some days afterwards gave chase to Soonderpal and had him arrested.

The prisoner then made a statement and took the complainant and the police to a house in Coombarwadda 5th Lane, where they found his companion, who produced the stolen property.

The accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.—THE Punjab death returns for the week ending the 9th of July, so far as they go, show that 83 deaths have been registered under the head of cholera, of these 39 took place in the Peshawar and 28 in the Lahore district. 6,078 deaths occurred from fever against 6,522 in the previous week and 5,462 in the corresponding week of the previous year. Lahore City death rate was 27 per mille; and that of London for the 13th June 17·2.

CHOLERA AT CAWNPORE.—A correspondent writing to us on the 2nd August says—"Notwithstanding that we have a fair share of rain and sunshine which tend to accelerate the growth of the crops, cholera is not a whit abated. From the mortuary returns of last week I gather that 27 persons died of the disease in the city. Yesterday a Poddar of the Collectorate while counting coins fell and died. A workman of the Government Leather Factory was carried away to-day while at work, and died within three hours. Medical men are at their wit's end to trace out the cause of this untimely outbrust in the face of such weather as we are at present enjoying.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADRAS.

INSPECTION TOUR.—Mr. W. R. Robinson, Acting Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Mr. H. C. West, Chief Engineer, Mr. F. H. Trevethick, Locomotive Superintendent, and Dr. Anstad, Consulting Physician, who were away on a tour of inspection of the North-West Line, returned from Raichore to Madras, on Friday morning, by the ordinary Mail train.

FOUND DEAD IN A TRAIN.—On arrival of the South-West Mail train on Friday morning, at the Central Railway Station, the body of a native, named Govindoorajooloo Moodley, a contractor, was taken out of a third class carriage, with life extinct. From enquiry it was ascertained that the deceased was on his way from Bangalore to Madras, suffering from a carbuncle. On arrival at Perambore he was alive and delivered his ticket to the Ticket Collector. On nearing the Madras Salt Cottaurs he is reported to have suddenly fallen back and expired.—*Times.*

KONDIAH'S TOMB.—A strong rumour prevails in the Town to-day, that the grave in which Kondiah and his wife, Manickum, were buried is empty, and that their bodies have been resurrected. The discovery, it would appear, was made last evening, when the relatives of the deceased went to the grave to perform the usual milk obsequies. A certain class of people would make-believe that the couple have been translated and taken up to heaven on account of the virtuous and honoured Manickum, the wife having preferred death to living after her husband's demise. More worldly-minded people, however, assert that some thief or thieves must have removed the bodies to get possession of the few articles of jewelry with which Maniokum was buried, as they could not be taken off.—*Bangalore Post.*

CEYLON.

WESLEYAN MISSION.—A Convention of ministers and catechists of the Colombo district of the Wesleyan Mission was held on Friday last in the Colpetty church. Two sessions were held and three very important subjects discussed. In the morning the Chairman, the Rev. J. Scott, introduced the subject of "Christian Holiness," with special reference to its being experienced by those present. In the afternoon the Rev. T. Moscrop opened a coversation on "The Relation of Evangelistic to Pastoral Work"; and the Rev. B. S. Mendis dealt with the question "How to reach the Heathen." The discussions on each of these subjects were very interesting and eminently practical. Many suggestions were made, which, if carried out in actual life and work, will be productive of great good. In the evening the ministers were joined by representative laymen from all parts of the district, thus forming the Committee appointed to deal with the "Wesleyan Jubilee Fund." It was found that nearly Rs. 2,000 had been raised, and this sum was devoted to aid school and church building schemes.—*Times.*

THE CASE AGAINST THE KOLLUPITIYA POSTHOLDER.—Tissera, late Post-master of the Kollupitiya Post Office, was brought before the Police Magistrate again and two fresh charges preferred against him and enquired into. Mr. Advocate Hay, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, and Mr. Proctor C. Perera appeared for the accused. The complainants, Yacoob and Sebastian, deposed that, on the 17th of June and 6th June last, they handed to the accused R50·50 and R5·12½ respectively for Indian Money Orders in favour of their friends on the Coast, and produced receipts for the amounts in question. Subsequently, on receiving information from their friends that the moneys were not received by them, they complained to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Macready, second Assistant to the Postmaster-General, swore that he could not find any entry of the two Money Orders in question in the accused's Cash Book, and that the amounts were never remitted by the accused to the head office; and said those amounts had to be made good by the Post Office. He further explained that, whenever the accused received money for an Indian Money Order, it was his duty to send the money to the Postmaster-General as soon as his accounts for the day were closed, either by a Money Order or cash in a registered cover. The head clerk was also examined with regard to an item of R50, with which the accused was previously charged with having stolen, and the prosecution was closed. It is expected that the accused will be committed to take his trial before the District Court of Colombo, where the usual monthly criminal sessions will be held to-morrow and on the following day.—*Ibid,*

THE LIBEL CASE AGAINST MAJOR FERGUSSON.—The charge of defamation brought against J. A. Fergusson, D.A.Q.M.G., by J. Rosenthal, was to be enquired into on Monday week, but the plaintiff's proctor applied for a postponement on the ground that the Inspector-General of Police, who had been summoned to produce the original letter, which was the basis of the charge, was not in attendance. Mr. Hay, who appeared for the defendant, instructed by Mr. Proctor F. Liesching, stated to the Court that Mr. Campbell was laid up for some days since having met with an accident, but added that the Inspector-General of Police considered the letter in question a privileged communication, having been addressed to the head of a department from one of his subordinates. If the Court held that the letter was a privileged one, of course no copy would be given. The Government Agent, Western Province, raised the same point, and he, Mr. Hay, had looked up authorities on the matter, but was not prepared to go into the question just now. The application for a postponement was allowed and the case stands adjourned to Monday next, the 8th instant.—*Ibid.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

BURMA.

THE KACHINS.—News of a disquieting nature has reached us from Bhamo. It is reported that those wild semi-savages, the Kachins, and other kindred races are shewing signs of disorder. Now that the Chief Commissioner will be up there, we specially invite his attention to the suggestion we made in a previous issue for the establishment of the Headquarters of the Northern Commissioner in that fast rising and important town.—*Mandalay Herald.*

MASONRY IN MANDALAY.—In pursuance of notice, Lodge "Mandalay" was opened in due and ancient form on the evening of Wednesday last, the consecration of the premises and the installation of W. H. Captain R. C. Temple being performed by Worshipful Deputy District Grand Master G. F. Traers-Drapes, deputed by the Grand Lodge of Lower Burma for this purpose. The W. M., having been duly installed, proceeded to choose his officers for the year. There were over twenty brethren present on the occasion, all joining as members, and there were about eight gentlemen proposed and seconded as candidates for initiation at the next meeting. We hope in our next issue to publish a detailed report of the proceedings which were those appropriate to what is known as the Craft Lodge. On Monday evening next a Lodge of Mark Masters will be opened by W. M. Bro. Travers-Drapes, who prolongs his stay here for the purpose.—*Ibid.*

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—It is reported, on good authority, that a young Zerabudda boy has met his death under very suspicious circumstances in this city. Deceased, it is said, was heir to the estate of a well-to-do Mahomedan by the marriage of the latter with a woman in the district. On hearing of the death of his father, he and his mother came into Mandalay and lived in the house of the daughters of the old man by another woman. As long as the mother was in the house, everything seemed to go on smoothly, but a few days after she went back to the district, leaving the boy with his half-sisters, the boy suddenly died, after having partaken of some tea and cakes, of which two others also partook with him. The latter are now in hospital, but the boy died in half an hour. A strict investigation should be made into the facts and circumstances of the case.—*Ibid.*

PONIES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Rules for purchase of ponies for Government service have been published. The purchase of ponies in the Bamo and Mandalay districts, including ponies coming in from Thibaw and the neighbouring Shan States, will remain exclusively with the Transport Department and the purchase in other districts in Upper Burma hitherto carried on by the Transport Department, will cease and will be carried on by the civil authorities. We think, however, that a more cheap and far better mode would be to depute officers to the neighbouring Shan States where the ponies are to be had abundantly. We throw out this suggestion as the requirements of the Government will be continuous for many years to come. Sellers of ponies coming here are invariably met by middlemen half-way on their journey to Maudalay, where arrangements are entered into whereby the middlemen profit by the transaction. —*Ibid.*

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE REPUBLIC.

La France has published a second letter from its anonymous correspondent at Clermont Ferrand. The writer states that members of the Royalist Kight made two attempts during General Boulanger's eighteen months of office to seduce him from his allegiance to the Republic:—

The first of these overtures was made to him in the course of last spring, immediately after the Schnaebele incident at Pagny-sur-Moselle. It seems that on the news of the seizure of the French commissary of police on German soil General Boulanger was waited upon by ninety-four generals, who thus addressed him:—

"War will break out to-morrow. If you require our moral support to speak out firmly and openly, you may rely upon it we are ready for anything. Give the word of command, and the French army will do its duty."

A deputation waited upon him at the War Office, and after much circumlocution the delicate question was broached. General Boulanger was told that he occupied a position wholly unprecedented. Marshal Bugeaud had had the support of the army, but not that of the country. General Cavaignac lacked the confidence of the army, but was supported by a portion of the country. General Boulanger, on the contrary, had both the army and the country at his back. The army, through its ninety-four generals, had just given him a splendid tribute of confidence, and the country surrendered at discretion into his hands.

The whole of the press, from the *Figaro* to the *Intransigeant*, was in his favour. That being so, the Royalist deputation added:—"What is the use, with all these vital forces available, to labour to consolidate a political *regime* without a morrow, progressing successively from Opportunism to Radicalism, from Radicalism to *Intransigeance*, from *Intransigeance* to Collectivism? This sort of thing could not last." The correspondent adds:—"The General smiled, and candidly laboured to demonstrate the utter impossibility at the present time of attempting anything whatsoever against the Republican *regime*." He replied. "I cannot, gentlemen, allow myself under any pretext to be turned aside from the task which I have undertaken to perform—namely, to prepare the army for the inevitable struggle. To discharge that duty I need all my faculties, and you will never know what anguish we have to go through every hour, especially at the present trial. For some days past we have done without sleep at the War Office. You will soon know why. And you want me now to trouble myself about some wild combination which I will not even look into. It would be madness if it were not at the same time a crime against our country. Moreover, there should be no misunderstanding between us. For a long time past I have noticed in your vote a friendly tendency towards myself of which I can no longer take advantage. I request you to take notice that if I ever participated in a *coup d'etat* it would be against you, and in the event of your attempting to overthrow the Republic."

MODERN CONVULSIONISTS.

THE *British Medical Journal* gives some details of the curious outbreak of convulsionists mania, analogous to those which occurred from time to time during the Middle Ages, reported to have shown itself at Agosta, in the province of Rome:—

For some weeks past the country people have been labouring under the delusion that the district is under the immediate government of the Evil One, and before retiring to rest they carefully place on the threshhold the broom and the salt, which are credited with the power of keeping off evil spirits. Many of the younger women have epileptiform attacks, during which they utter piercing shrieks and are violently convulsed. So serious had the condition of things become, that the syndic of Agosta found it necessary to inform the prefect, who sent detachments of soldiers into the district in order to calm the apprehensions of the inhabitants. The contrast between this strictly physical way of dealing with the disease and the more imposing but less effectual religious ceremonies formerly employed must be interesting to historical students.

As a natural consequence of this condition of mental perturbation the country is overrun with quacks who claim to possess the only infallible remedy for the seizures. One of these nostrums, the vendor of which was making a rich harvest from its sale, was found on analysis to consist of earth, snuff, and borax. Three medical men who were commissioned to investigate the cause and nature of this extraordinary affection came to the conclusion that it was an epidemic of hysteria. They examined a number of the sufferers, mostly young women, some of whom were alleged to have vomited nails, horseshoes, and other equally indigestible substances, while others barked like dogs. Several of them were removed to Rome for treatment in the hospitals there, and measures have been taken to check the spread of the mischief.

In a milder degree, this contagious form of hysteria is not infrequent, especially in places where ignorance and superstition favour manifestations of nervous disorder. The worst excesses of popular outbreaks, like the French Revolution, have been attributed to similar influences, and with every appearance of justice.

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They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

A CRIMINAL trial in the United States is conducted very leisurely. At its close, if the charge is a capital one and the accused or his friends can find money to fee the lawyers, there is no hurry in carrying out the sentence. Appeals can be taken to the State Supreme Court, and, if need be, to the National Supreme Court at Washington. Sometimes years lapse before it is finally decided that a condemned person is to hang. Length of purse largely determines the length of time that a condemned criminal may lie in gaol before the sentence is carried out. A recent murder trial in Missouri, in which the accused is an Englishman, affords a good example of the working of the criminal law on the other side of the Atlantic. This is the well known case in which a man named Brooks was charged with murdering a Mr. Preller, whose body was found in a trunk at an hotel in St. Louis:—

Preller, it will be remembered, was on a commercial journey to New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco, on behalf of a Yorkshire manufacturing firm. Brooks under the name of Maxwell, had been his companion on the steamer trip from Liverpool to Boston. He had spent some days with Preller in Boston, and had met him again at St. Louis. However, we need not go into the details of the case, which made too much of a sensation to be forgotten yet. Enough that at the October term, 1883, the grand jury of the City of St. Louis indicted Brooks for Preller's murder.

The trial was to have commenced on the 14th of November. Several weeks were occupied in selecting a jury, and from one cause or another there were adjournments and delays, until the 10th of May, 1886. From that date onward twenty-seven days were occupied with the trial, and on the 5th of June the accused was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence of death was not formally passed by the judge until some days latter. Then it was fixed that execution should take place on the 27th of August.

Ninety days usually elapse between the passing of the sentence of death and the execution. There are two appeals from a Missouri criminal court, and, in fact, from most of the criminal courts in the Western States. There is the appeal to the Supreme Court of the State at Jefferson City; and then an appeal can be made to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, if some constitutional question can be raised.

The friends of Brooks are not poor, and his lawyers in St. Louis at once determined on appealing to both courts, if their motion for a new trial was not acceded to by the Missouri Supreme Court. Stay of execution was secured—first to the 12th of October last year, and then until August of this year, in order that the case might go before the State Court at Jefferson City.

A variety of objections were taken to the trial before the criminal court at St. Louis. The main objections were—(1) that one of the jurors had expressed an opinion adverse to the accused before the case was heard, and (2) that a confession which Brooks made while awaiting trial was obtained by a trick and a fraud. These two objections are of considerable interest as indicating the mode of procedure in Western criminal trials.

The objection as to the juror was that in August, 1885, during the excitement occasioned by the approaching trial of Brooks, the juror was heard to remark, "The scoundrel ought to be hung, and I would like to hang him." In a State where lynchings are not infrequent, there is nothing outrageous in the remark. But the juror before he took his seat in the box had sworn that he had no preconceived opinion against Brooks and had not expressed himself adversely towards him. Hence the objection raised in the appeal to the State Supreme Court.

As to the objection to the mode in which the State Prosecutor secured a confession from Brooks, it was sworn during the trial that a detective, with the connivance and aid of the prosecuting attorney, got himself arrested on a fictitious charge of forgery, and was confined in gaol for forty-seven days awaiting his trial.

The prison authorities were evidently in the conspiracy. The alleged forger was allowed facilities for making himself acquainted with Brooks, who at this time was also awaiting trial. The detective secured the Englishman's confidence, and by wholesale lying and duplicity got a confession from him, which was brought in evidence against Brooks in the St. Louis court.

The judges of the State Supreme Court were divided as to the legality of this operation on the part of the State Prosecutor. Two of the judges—a majority of the Supreme Bench—overruled the objection relating to the confession, and decided that "while the fact that an artifice and deceit was resorted to in order to obtain the confession might be considered as affecting the credibility of the witness, it did not render him incompetent as a witness." The third Supreme Court judge was in favour of reversing the judgment of the St. Louis criminal court on the objection as to the confession.

As regards the objection to the juror who had told his friends that he would like to hang Brooks, he made an affidavit that he had never used the language attributed to him. Half-a-dozen persons made affidavits that the juror was a reputable citizen, and favourably known for honesty and truth. On the other hand, there were affidavits that the men who had sworn to hearing the juror express himself against the accused were equally well known as reputable citizens; and in reply to these a number of affidavits were made to the effect that the persons testifying against the juror were doubtful citizens and well established liars.

In the end all the points raised in support of the case for a new trial were overruled, and the Missouri Supreme Court decided that the sentence of death should be affirmed and carried out on the 12th of August. Since then a further stay of execution has been granted; and the case will now go to the Federal Supreme Court at Washington for the decision of certain constitutional points raised on behalf of the condemned man. It may be months before those points are determined.

Should the Washington Court decide in favour of Brooks, there will have to be a new trial before the St. Louis criminal court; and to the verdict which may then be given objections may be raised and other appeals taken to the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the State and to the Federal Court at Washington. Even after appeals are at an end and sentence has been finally confirmed, the Governor of the State has power to commute it. In a community where such delays characterize the working of the criminal law, it is less surprising that now and then people take upon themselves the duty of punishing offenders, and discharge it in an expeditious though rough-and ready fashion.

AN INTERESTING MOMENT.

THE German papers continue to publish numerous anecdotes of the late Herr Krupp. The Vienna *Extrablatt* gives the following interesting incident which marked the visit of the Emperor William to the Essen works:—

The Emperor displayed great interest in the working of the steam hammer, and Herr Krupp took the opportunity of speaking in high praise of the workman who had special charge of it.

"Ackermann has a sure eye," he said, "and can stop the falling hammer at any moment. A hand might be placed on the anvil without fear, and he would stop the hammer within a hair's breadth of it."

"Let us try it," said the Emperor, "but not with a human hand—try my watch," and he laid it a specimen of work richly set with brilliants, on the anvil.

Down came the immense mass of steel and Ackermann, with his hand on the lever, stopped it just the sixth of an inch from the watch. When he went to hand it back, the Emperor replied kindly,

"No, Ackermann, keep the watch in memory of an interesting moment."

The workman embarrassed, stood with outstretched hand, not knowing what to do.

Krupp came forward and took the watch saying "I'll keep it for you if you are afraid to take it from his Majesty."

A few minutes later they again passed the spot, and Krupp said, "Now you can take the Emperor's present from my hand," and handed Ackermann the watch wrapped up in a thousand mark note.

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.

THE brigand season, writes a Janina correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, is at its height. "We are consequently confined to the town, and, though surrounded by charming country, obliged to pass the summer in dusty disease-breeding streets. Only persons who are notoriously not worth capturing dare travel without a big escort, even in the immediate neighbourhood. There has been some severe fighting on the Santi-Quaranto road, and two troopers have already lost their lives. Indeed, if the authorities do not speedily grapple with the evil, we shall be in the same wretched plight as last year. Then the brigands actually tried to snatch a

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Under instructions from the owners, and on account of all parties whom it may concern, the undersigned will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously sold by private contract), put up on the premises for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Pydhowni, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 927, new No. 7829, old Survey No. 2976, and new Survey No. 1278, and bounded on the East by Kolsa Street, on the West by the property of Balcrushna Moroba, on the North by Kolsa Cross Street, and on the South by the property of Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Joosub, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 25, 34 and 33.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Luxooman Bapujee and Padmanath Luxoomanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of January, 1886, and subject to a claim of Rs. 13,000 and interest due on a first mortgage of the premises executed by the said mortgagor to Parwatibai, widow of Kairaj Lalee deceased, on the 15th day of November 1883.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the public road called Candawady, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Booleshwar containing by admeasurement 1,317 square yards and three-ninths or a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64 together with the buildings and erections of the wells, plants, and trees built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under Nos. 140, 141, and new Street No. 3, ward No. 785, and bounded on the east by the coat of Canjee Khetsey and Atmaram Bapsoba Khutree, on the west by the oart of Chimabai, wife of Canoojee Hipatrao, now belonging to Babajee Ragoonath Khutree, and the properties of Nilloo Narayen and Dharmajee Heerajee, on the north by the said Candawady street, on the north-east by the property of Sadasund Balcrushna, and a portion of Atmaram Bapoos oart, and on the south by the oart of Shantaram Narayen, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

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About 350 bales coir yarn and fibre.
" 15 " kuskus.
" 275 door mats.
" 150 rolls coir matting.
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On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate l ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Captain TOWNSEND and another gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Warden Hall," Bandora, opposite Mr. Jamsetjee Porter's bungalow, near the Church, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate-d-ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussel's carpets, &c., the property of Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHAI WARDEN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darrookhana, by order of Mr. Jainsrayen Sitaram—

About 100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings, of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Frampee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depot, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Crudas, Byculla, Bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 20 ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blowers, patent 6 engine, cast iron fan (blast) lift, force pump, bean splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic scaling lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarum for boilers, ropes, blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot :—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of N. Futehally, Esq.—

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land belonging to the Port Trustees, containing by admeasurement 1,325 square yards, together with the newly erected buildings standing thereon, lately in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, situate on the north side of Calicut-street, at Mody Bay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered under Collector's No. 8480.

Secondly.—All the residue of the term demised by an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of December 1882 of all that piece of leasehold ground, together with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of Calicut street aforesaid, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co., the said premises being leased for a term of 10 years, commencing from the said 1st day of December 1882, at a monthly rental of Rs. 75

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, Rampart Row, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 10, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non) other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS AND MILLINERY,

STRIPED AND CHECKED PLUSHES, BROCHE VELVETS, STRIPED GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS &c.

LACE COSTUMES IN THE LATEST STYLE from Rs. 20 and upwards.

A charming variety in washing materials ZEPHYRS, FRENCH FIGURED SATEENS, LAWNS, etc, in all the newest shades.

BEADED LACES, GAUZES, NETS, GAUZE RIBBONS, &c., for MILLINERY purposes.

A Choice Assortment for the Present Season.

Apollo Street, Bombay. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Dress-makers and Milliners. East Street Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 9.

RATES of discount in London yesterday were rather easier, again the quotation on 3 months' Bills being reduced ½ to 2½, and on six months by ½ to 2½ per cent per annum. Stock Exchange quotations however continue unmoved, Consols remaining at 101½. Rupee Paper is an exception, being ⅛ lower in both 4 and 4½ per cent.

The London General Produce markets continue unmoved, Rapeseed only being called firm, with a partial advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta kinds.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was steadier again in tone, and Americans to arrive 1-64d. to 1-32d. dearer. The sales, however, were only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and spot prices were all unchanged. From New York ready Mid-Uplands is quoted 1-16 cent. lower, but Futures unchanged.

There has been nothing at all doing in the staple on export account to-day, and prices remain nominally unchanged. The mills have bought 650 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 173½, 200 bales Khandeish at Rs. 156, and 200 bales Compta at Rs. 157 to Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT is very dull, and the only business doing almost consists of resales. There are sellers of Pessy at Rs. 4-3 and Rs. 4-4 per cwt. for 85 and 91 per cent. Soft White respectively, but no buyers. New Crop, April delivery, we still quote at Rs. 4-4 sellers, Rs. 4-2 per cwt. buyers.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were :—

Cotton	1,350	bales.
Wheat	12,227	cwts.
Linseed	8,426	"
Rapeseed	377	"
Gingelly	4,542	"
Poppyseed	1,513	"
Groundnuts	2,599	"

FREIGHTS remain in the same dull and depressed condition. The P. and O. are reported to have booked cargo for Marseilles at 16s. 3d., but as a general rule we call rates almost almost nominal.

EXCHANGE has been inactive and partially 1-32d. lower. Private Bills are wanted, but there are very few offering either ready or forward. Bank Bills forward we quote 1s. 4 15-16d. for telegraphic, September delivery, and the same for October to December demand. Current rates are for ready Paper :—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 15-16 to 31-32d. p. rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 5d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d. to 5¼d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is scarcely so firm as it was, Fours are still quoted at Rs. 97½, but there are sellers at the rate, and we question whether buyers to any extent could be found at over Rs. 97¾. Fours and-a-half we call Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—For Bank of Bombays an active inquiry prevails, and Rs. 750 to Rs. 755 is about the market quotation where sellers can be found. Spinning and Weaving Mills are generally weaker and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 25 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Ratio.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct	122
		200			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock	"	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 p.ct	130 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		165	nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,000	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	715
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	10-3
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 NL
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10		Rs. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11¾
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	359
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	Rs. 1·	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		8
Treasiher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 56	1 225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dholera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Meranelle Press	1,500	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	935
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		117½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	370
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—August 3, at 100, Earl's Court Road, Kensington, S W, Charlotte, the widow of the late William Roberts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge, Allahabad High Court. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHUNER—August 5, at Amraoti, Berar, the wife of Lieut. T. H. Phuner, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAXWELL—August 5, at Thana Factory, Etah District, the wife of J W Maxwell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HORNE—POLLOCK—July 28, at St Saviour's, Jhundiani, Henry Frederick Horne, Medical Staff, to Anna Julia, daughter of the late A R S Pollock, B C S.

DEATH.

COWARD—August 5, at Mirzapore, of cholera, Lieutenant Arthur Hayes Coward, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887.

THE second inquiry into the loss of the Tasmania has resulted in a finding which, while severe in regard to some of the officers, is on the whole discriminating and just. It is satisfactory to know that the Court has found that Captain Perrins was perfectly well in health and quite capable of performing his duties, and that he gave proper orders after the vessel had struck. Some wild statements have been made on this point, and though the theory that Captain Perrins was not equal to the emergency was not altogether abandoned by some of the witnesses, those who were in the best position to judge spoke of him as having been in good health, and quite fit for his command. The balance of evidence certainly warrants the finding of the Court on that point. Having thus acquitted Captain Perrins *post mortem*, and virtually put on record that he died in the performance of his duty, the Court had to deal with the second officer, Mr. Curtis, who was on duty at the time of the disaster. Here, unfortunately, their finding was not so favourable. The second officer they adjudge to be chiefly to blame for the accident. Mr. Curtis is held responsible for the accident "through having left the bridge," and through having failed to verify the steamer's course. Now his own account of the matter makes it appear that though he certainly failed to verify the steamer's course, he did not leave the bridge. "I had not taken any bearings," he said, "after three-twenty a.m. (the time at which the captain went below). They would not have helped me, seeing that I had not got a large chart at the time. I might have sent for the captain's chart, but I did not think it right to leave the bridge, seeing that I was alone in charge." The admission, however, is sufficiently inculpatory, whatever interpretation may be put upon it, for it indicates that the officer in charge allowed more than forty minutes to pass, in dangerous and narrow waters, without taking bearings, and that he had no better excuse for this than that the chart which he would have needed was in another part of the ship. The exact truth as to the course that had been laid by Captain Perrins cannot be ascertained. The papers went down with the vessel, and there is nothing more authentic to go upon than Mr. Curtis's notification to the helmsman that Captain Perrins did not intend him to steer, as the helmsman supposed, "N. 65 W.," but "N. 55 W." An alteration of the course by ten degrees in rock beset waters like those of the Straits of Bonafacio needed some stronger justification than one officer's view of what another officer had meant. How uncertain Mr. Curtis himself was as to Captain Perrin's intention was evident when he said "With reference to the course set by the captain from Pertusato, I cannot pretend to say what was in the captain's mind with any precision ; but from what he had said before I have no doubt whatever that he considered himself quite clear of the Straits." The Court had only to judge by results, and the course which was steered in accordance with the second officer's interpretation of Captain Perrin's orders brought the steamer fifty yards inside of the beacon on the Monachi rocks. It was a serious error of judgment which he committed, and it can scarcely be said that he has been too severely punished by the censure of the Court, and by being deprived of his certificate for two years.

It was a formidable list of questions, twenty-four in number, which the Board of Trade put before the Court. The answers to some of them are satisfactory enough. The Court find, for instance, that the crew was sufficient to work the ship, and the finding on that point seems to have been fairly borne out by the evidence. More than one of the witnesses bore high testimony to the quality of the crew. Mr. Curtis, who, whatever temptation he may have been under to put his own conduct in the best light, is as reliable a witness as any other in regard to the crew, said that they behaved well, and that there was no misconduct by the lascars. "I think," he added, "the crew behaved as well as or better than a complete English crew would have done. If I had a choice, knowing that I was going to be wrecked, I would prefer to take a lascar crew. If they did no good they would do no harm, whilst Englishmen might if they had drink." Major Cooper's evidence also went far to remove the bad impression which some of the earlier and more sensational accounts of the wreck had created in regard to the native seamen. The Court have come to a less favourable conclusion as to another of the questions submitted to them. There ought, they think, to have been more officers. This view they doubtless based upon the evidence of a want of discipline after the life-boat had left the ship. But as in one boat alone three officers and a quartermaster had gone off, the evidence seemed to point not so much to a lack of officers as to the want of them in the right place. Major Cooper might well express his doubt whether the discipline could be good when so many of the working officers of the ship had gone ashore. Their going away, he said, was held to be very significant, and it made a great impression on the passengers. The censure that is passed upon the third and fourth officers, Messrs. Bird and Manby, applies of course to his part of the case. Mr. Curtis's presence in the life boat was necessary. He had to go ashore to telegraph to the directors and to bespeak assistance. The necessity for the presence of the two other officers is not so apparent. Mr. Bird's justification for going off in the boat was that he was ordered by the Captain to do so, in order that he might bring her back to the wreck, while the second officer was procuring assistance on the island. Mr. Manby, on the other hand, was unable to plead the orders of a superior officer, and his explanation that when the captain and chief officer called to him to leave the boat he could not do so does not seem to have made much impression on the Court. If blame rests upon the fourth officer for going out in the life-boat without orders, it rests upon the third officer for his failure to bring her back to the wreck. No doubt he had to contend against very great difficulties, and his brother officer certainly showed a courageous desire to get back to the wreck, if this passage in his evidence may be accepted :—"I said, 'come on, boys, let us get off to the ship.' I was asked by the ladies in the hut to warm myself, but I did not stay more than three minutes. Mr. Andrews said 'That's right, Manby ; you get off to the ship and I will stay here and look after the women.' I replied, 'Damn the women, they are all right, come on !'" It is a pity that so courageous a resolve led to so little. Messrs. Bird and Manby put out to sea with a crew of half-a-dozen, who having rowed two-thirds of the way to the wreck gave up the attempt, through sheer exhaustion. It so happened that the people who remained on the wreck were not, in the end, in need of the help of the lifeboat. But if the wreck had been less firmly planted on the rocks, or if the Norseman had not rendered timely help, the failure of the officers in charge of the lifeboat to get her off to the wreck would have been of fatal concern.

The telegram makes no mention of any finding on the question whether the regulations of the Company were duly complied with in regard to boat drill. This is a matter to which some prominence was given in the inquiry, and the evidence showed that it had not been neglected on the Tasmania. But it may be doubted if the passengers had any cause to appreciate the attention that had been paid to boat drill. It is true that there was a weekly drill, the most recent having been held only the day before the accident. The system seems to have been, as a system, perfect enough. An officer was told off for each boat, and each man mustered in front of his own boat. But here the boat drill seems to have ended. The men, according to one of the witnesses, were "piped to boats," and nothing more, the essential part of the drill, the lowering of boats, being omitted. It is not difficult now to understand why no boats were launched until forty or fifty minutes after the ship had struck the rock. This part of the economy of the Tasmania seems to have been something short of satisfactory, and the public will not look upon the circumstance with the less concern for the knowledge that the boat-lowering apparatus and the method of working it have proved to be weak points in the organization of only too many passenger ships, all the world over. It is fair to the Company, however, to give renewed prominence, even in the presence of this fact, to the consideration that despite the peculiar hazards of the occasion no passenger lost his life in the accident. The original assertion that the organization of a great Company had broken down under the strain which was put upon it was not repeated at the inquiry by those who had in the first instance put it forward, and though the investigation has revealed faults on the part of individual officers and defects in the service itself, the Company, on the whole, come out of the inquiry without any serious diminution of their claims on public confidence.

THE well-known Sanskrit scholar, Dr. G. Bühler, late Educational Inspector of the Northern Division in this Presidency, has induced the directors of the Oriental Institute of the Vienna University to embark on an enterprise which may be warmly commended to the sympathy and support of our native scholars, or those of them who believe that learning need know no distinctions of country. The *Vienna Oriental Journal* is intended primarily to supply a want long felt among Austrian Orientalists by giving them a central organ, exclusively devoted to the interests of Oriental studies. The value to native scholars of the new periodical lies chiefly in the promise which Dr. Bühler gives, and which in the two numbers already issued has been amply fulfilled, that articles referring to India, or likely to interest Indian students, will be published as far as possible in English, the *lingua franca* of the Aryans in the East. This is a much-needed step in a right direction, and contrasts favourably with Mr. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte's determination to keep his manuscripts free from the polluting hands of Western scholars. The magazine appears quarterly, and the Indian subscription for the year is only eight rupees, which moreover can be paid in Bombay to the Manager of the Bombay Education Society's Press. Arrangements made by those Austrian scholars with so evident a desire to meet their native colleagues half-way and more than half-way deserve a hearty response ; and we do not doubt that the new magazine will be largely subscribed to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following is the finding of the Board of Trade Court of Inquiry held on the loss of the P. and O. steamer Tasmania :—

That Captain Perrins was perfectly well in health and quite capable of performing his duties, and that he gave proper orders after the vessel struck.

That the Tasmania ought to have had more officers, and also another look-out man on deck.

That it was most improper to steer the vessel only a quarter of a mile to windward of the Monachi rocks. Allowance ought to have been made for currents. That the Second Officer is chiefly answerable for the accident in having left the bridge, and also in having failed to verify the steamer's course.

The Court severely censures him and suspends his certificate for two years.

That the Third and Fourth Officers are also to blame. It was most lamentable that those in charge of the lifeboat should have failed to return to try and rescue those remaining on the wreck.

That warm praise is due to the Chief Officer for his exertions, and lastly that the crew was sufficient to work the ship.

THE FIRE AT WHITELEY'S.

Mr. Whiteley affirms his belief that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

The vast amount of property contained in the extensive premises was almost entirely uninsured.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THEIR HOSTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sir John Gorst, replying to Sir Thomas Esmonde, denied that any uncourteous treatment had been shown to the Indian Princes either in connection with the late Volunteer Review or the Naval Review at Spithead.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.

The Porte has abandoned the idea of inviting a Conference of the Powers with reference to Bulgarian affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMBASSADORS.

M. Nehdoff, Russian Ambassador, has gone on furlough.

Baron Calice, Ambassador for Austro-Hungary, and M. le Comte de Montebello, the French Ambassador, are both leaving here shortly.

A LOAN TRANSACTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The suit in which Kristnama Charry, a Shrotrumdar of Madrantakam, sought to recover Rs. 1,000, money lent, with interest, from Rheniuspillay, Tahsildar of Madrantakam, was decided yesterday against the Tahsildar.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 9.

Decision was given to-day in the Palitana case. The Judge decided that the late Thakore did give eleven lacs to Samatsingji, the younger son, and thought the present Chief was justified in making the claim, owing to Samatsing's conduct, which was not straightforward either towards him or towards the Agency.

The Thakore's claim was disallowed and the suit dismissed.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE TASMANIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

In the Tasmania inquiry, Mr. Rothery found the second officer chiefly blameable for the accident. More reckless navigation, he said, had seldom been brought under the notice of the Court, less care being shown than would be required on a small trading ship. The third officer is found wanting in his duty in not bringing back the life-boat, and in allowing the crew to scatter, and setting a bad example in going inland. The fourth officer is also to blame for going off in the life-boat, but his fault is somewhat redeemed by his persistent efforts to return to the ship.

Upon the general questions as to the management and discipline of the ship, the Court declares that Captain Perrins was quite equal to his duties, but he ought to have had six officers, giving two for each night's watch. It was also suggested that there should have been four instead of three European quarter-masters for these watches.

Competent and independent evidence satisfied the Court that properly-clad lascars were quite as good as European sailors even in danger and the difficulty of frost and snow. The lascar deck hands on the Tasmania were amply sufficient, and they alone of the crew conducted themselves thoroughly well.

As regards the getting out of the boats, discipline was imperfect, but allowance must be made for the extreme danger and difficulty in which everybody was placed.

Mr. Andrews was not justified in leaving the ship. The mail-boat ought immediately to have returned to the wreck, and also the life-boat.

Few of those ashore come out of the inquiry with credit. Andrews among those being most culpable with the second class passengers. If the life-boat had returned and brought off another load, the smoking-room might have held all the remaining persons, and so great a loss of life might been prevented.

The Court spoke admiringly of the great courage and gallantry of the chief officer and Major Cooper, and declared no fault could be found with the conduct of the passengers left on the wreck.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here on the morning of the 6th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

Aug. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

LISBON, Aug. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wardha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 6th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Aug. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay at 11 a.m. on the 1st instant, arrived here at 6 p.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra), which left Bombay on the 16th July, arrived here on the 1st August.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan (extra) will leave here for Bombay on Wednesday, the 10th August.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Elektra, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 9.

H. M. S. Wasp sailed for Singapore yesterday; and the mail steamer Brindisi from Bombay arrived to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 8.

10 p.m.	79·5

TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·5

Truth says :—"Holkar was very indignant at the Queen of Hawaii being given Royal carriages and a Life Guards' escort, and at his being given neither, but the feather that broke the Indian's back was that his carriage was stopped 150 yards from the saluting-point at the Volunteer march past, and he was made to alight and walk to the spot appointed for the Indian Princes, and when he got there he saw the private carriage of the Lord Chamberlain drawn up *vis-a-vis* to the Royal Stand, and full of the Lord Chamberlain's friends. Indian Princes are notoriously touchy about etiquette, and Holkar is entitled to a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns in India. All this official blundering has, therefore, made his disposition towards us (never excellent) worse than it was."

After the naval demonstrations the Rao Cutch was to visit Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, and then proceed to Scotland for some shooting on the moor which he has engaged at a cost of £800. His Highness leaves England for India in September, travelling slowly across the Continent. A member of his staff tells me, says a writer in *Vanity Fair*, that the Rao is more than satisfied with the reception he has had since his arrival in this country, and that he will carry away with him a very agreeable impression of English hospitality. It was characteristic of his good-nature that at a City dinner he invited the whole of the company to go out to India as his guests. Cutch is rather out of the beaten track for globe-trotters, but it is easily reached from Bombay; and those of my readers, who are meditating a trip to India in the autumn would do well to include his Highness's progressive State in their tour.

Captain Muir and the native Indian officers, who represented the Indian Native Cavalry at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, arrived at Gibraltar on July 19, on board the Sutlej. On disembarking they proceeded to the residence of the Governor, who informed them that he had received a telegram from the Viceroy of India announcing that the Queen had been pleased to bestow on some of their number the Order of British India, those holding the lower grade being promoted to the higher class, while those holding the rank of Sirdar Bahadoors have been appointed Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. After expressing their gratification at the honours conferred upon them, the party took leave of the Governor, and re-embarked on board the Sutlej, which then proceeded for Bombay.

A good story, *apropos* of the visit of Monsignor Persico to Ireland, is at present current in classical circles in Dublin. A well-known Catholic divine, celebrated for his ready wit, and renowned for his triumphs at the convivial board, was asked by a distinguished ecclesiastic, his opinion of the visit of Monsignor Persico. He replied by quoting the first line of the well-known Horatian ode: "*Persicos odi, puer, apparatus.*" His friend was equal to the occasion, and continued: "*Neque te ministrum Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arcta Vite bibentem.*"

A Rio Janeiro journal announces that on a large hemp-farm in Brizil, twenty monkeys have been taught to cut the hemp and prepare it for sale. It is added that the animals are preferred to negroes, because they work much faster and the cost of feeding them is trifling. It is a pity that Carlyle could not have lived to hear this, as he would have been delighted at such a justification for the aversion and contempt with which he always regarded "niggers."

Mr. Labouchere is not very complimentary to Prince Ferdinand, who has been elected Prince of Bulgaria. "Prince Ferdinand," says "Henry," "is a poor insignificant, weak creature, who is about as fitted to govern a country as a sickly blackbeetle. But Bulgaria can bestow a Crown and a salary, so he is quite willing to become a Bulgarian, and already prates about 'my nation,' and 'my army,' as though to the manner born. If the Bulgarians had been Turks, he would, without a moment's hesitation, have declared himself an adherent of the Prophet. As it is, wantiag to stand well with the Sultan, he has officially announced that he 'has a great respect for the Mahometan religion.'"

The Rattler, which left England for the China station at the end of last June, came to grief soon after leaving Gibraltar in what seems to be the approved form for her Majesty's ships. It appears that some new patent composition had been used, instead of red-lead, at the connections of the feed pipes, with the result that, on July 3, the boilers were found to be nearly empty, the pipes to the main feed-engines and to the donkey-engine being completely severed. The ship was thus kept at a standstill for nineteen hours in the middle of the Mediterranean while the damage was repaired. On her voyage as far as Malta the Rattler came along at a trifle over seven knots per hour. It is to be hoped that there is no immediate need of her presence at Hongkong.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a report coming from "a good financial authority in Paris" to the effect that "negotiations are going on between the Russian Government on the one hand and the Credit Lyonnais Banque de Paris on the other, respecting a new Russian loan of 500,000,000 frs. in gold. The Rothschild firm still holds aloof; but it is expected that it will not continue to do so much longer. In that case our financial circles will look for fresh attemps to create in Paris a big market for Russian Government securities. Hitherto no such market exists except in name, and the prices there quoted are merely the echo of the quotations in Berlin and London.

Sir Evelyn Baring was recently examined before the Currency Commission as to the effect of the depreciation of silver upon the interests of the Government and people of India.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Ootacamund for Wellington on the 10th instant on inspection duty. Sir Charles will be accompanied by Major Hemming, Military Secretary, and an A.-D.-C., and will be absent from Head-Quarters for a week or ten days; during that period his Excellency will remain in camp, which is being pitched.

Sixty days' privilege leave has been granted to Colonel R. E. K. Money, Commandant at Chunar, from the 15th instant.

The services of Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for a further period up to November 15th.

Sepoy Bugaranthoo Row, 2nd Madras Infantry, was recently found guilty by General Court-Martial at Jubbulpore with shooting at his Havildar with intent to kill him, and sentenced to seven years' hard labour. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence, remarks that it is inadequate to the offence.

The Government of India have decided that those officers who had their chargers conveyed free to Burma are entitled to have them brought back free, provided the officers are entitled to travel at the public expense.

Major H. T. Lugard, Commanding E-4 R.A., is arranging an exchange of batteries with Major J. Hotham, Commanding 4-1 North Irish Division.

The Government of India have sanctioned the movement by rail of the depot of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry from Mian Mir to Cawnpore, in anticipation of the arrival of the regiment from Quetta in the relief season.

The Government of India have sanctioned the elimination of the word "Kumaon" from the designation of the 3rd Goorkhas.

Colonel Minto Elliot, Royal (late Indian) Artillery, has retired upon a pension of £600 per annum and an extra annuity of £280 per annum.

The Magazine rifles lately given out for trial in India have been sent to Dum Dum for further experiment.

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 22nd July, says :—

A great deal has been said and written about the manner in which the Indian Princes have been treated in this country. I have taken the trouble to ascertain exactly the facts of the matter. To begin with, I may say, on the highest authority, that so far, at all events, as the Chiefs now in England are concerned, they were in no way pressed to come for the Jubilee. Their determination to pay their personal respects to her Majesty was absolutely spontaneous, and as such I have reason to know has given great satisfaction to the Queen-Empress herself. So far as her Majesty is concerned, she has done everything that could be expected, and the princes, one and all, are unanimous in praise of her gracious kindness to them. For instance, the Thakores of Morvee, Limree and Gondal, who were invited to Windsor Castle, to dine and sleep on Saturday, were surprised at the intimate, not to say minute, acquaintance that her Majesty showed, not only with everything that concerned themselves personally but with all that related to their State. In conversation with them, she showed a knowledge of the history, the physical features, the population and the precise progressive condition of each State that perfectly surprised her visitors. The Prince and Princess of Wales, too, have treated the Indian princes with marked kindness, and the same may be said for those about the Court and for high society in general. With whom, then, rests the blame for the mortification that I deeply regret to say is now rankling in the breasts of more than one of her Majesty's feudatories? For the most conspicuous blunder of all, that of treating the princes as ordinary spectators at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute, instead of providing them seats on the dais, the India Office, I am assured, is responsible. I fully accept the explanations that is put forward by the friends of Lord Cross's advisers that they erred through ignorance. But I say such ignorance is inexcusable. What is the use of keeping up an expensive establishment to see that distinguished Indian visitors are properly treated, if it cannot secure that proper respect is paid to them? I am told that Mr. Godley, Sir Louis Mallet's successor in the permanent Under-Secretaryship of India, some time ago proposed that the department of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State should be abolished, and after what has lately occurred he will be more and more convinced that the office is useless. The Political Aide-de-Camp ought to be a man well versed in the etiquette of Indian Courts, in the history and mythology of India, its laws and its government. If such a person cannot be found then it would be better when Indian princes come to this country, they should be attended by the Court officials, who if they erred at all, would err on the side of unceremoniousness. The officials sent Home in charge of tributary Chiefs are as as a rule admirably fitted for their duties, but even the ablest and best intentioned Political Agent, after a long absence from England, may find himself not perfectly at ease in the midst of the stir and excitement of the busiest London season that has been known for generations. Political Agents are entitled, like other people, to insist upon their privileges being maintained; but if I were a Political Agent in charge of a Prince, and I had been studiously omitted from the invitation to a dinner party to which my Chief had been asked I do not think I should complain. Certainly I should not think of asking his Highness to go to his hosts and say that he should be obliged to decline their invitation if the Political Agent were not also asked. In one case in which this was done, the lady, a person of great social distinction, after hearing what the Prince had to say, replied: "Well, your Highness, we ventured to invite you to come to dine with us, because we should felt honoured by your company. We did not invite the gentleman you mention because—I speak frankly—we did not want him." Nor do I know of any power by which a Political Officer can forbid a highly respected member of a leading Chief's staff, from going to a Royal Garden party, to which he has been invited by the Lord Chamberlain, nor is it to say the least respectful to tell a ruling prince, whose native doctor having been to Windsor Castle, naturally wished to attend the *Levee*, that those functions ought not to be lowered by indiscriminate presentations. Putting aside the wholly undeserved reflection on an honorable professional gentleman, it certainly was an indiscreet thing to tell his Highness that he employed as a member of his staff a person who was not fit to be presented at Court. This is what it comes to, and this is how it has been understood by these acquainted with the facts.

I told you last week that the Thakores of Morvee and Limree were meditating a trip to America before returning to India. I now learn that they have both decided to visit the United States, though as the Thakore of Limree wishes to be back in Bombay early in November, they will travel separately, they will not be accompanied by the Political Agent, but as the authorities are opposed to the Princes travelling alone for fear apparently that they may fall into the hands of thieves, the Thakore of Morvee, who is quite able to take care of himself, will take with him Mr. White, the manager of the State Railway. The Thakore of Limree, who is one of the shrewdest and most intelligent of the Indian princes who has ever visited England, has, I hear, submitted the name of a secretary, travelling companion, or whatever his designation may be, but some objection has, I am told, been raised on account of his youth. There is some hope that a decision in this weighty matter will be given before a month is out. While it is to the interest of the Government to see that her Majesty's tributaries are not hampered by fussy and unnecessary interference, it must not be forgotten that it stands *in loco parentis* to the Indian princes, and that it would be severely blamed if anything untoward occurred in connexion with the American visit. So far from discouraging in any away the trans-Atlantic tour, the Government has strongly approved of it, being of opinion that the more the Indian princes see of the world, the better rulers will they become.

It is reported from Berlin that searches made in the barracks at Mayence, where soldiers from the Alsace-Lorraine are quartered, have led to the confiscation of a number of compromising letters from France. It had been suspected for some time that many of the soldiers were connected with the Patriotic League, and six of their number have provisionally been placed under arrest pending inquiry.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPORE, Aug. 8.

We move slowly in the Central Provinces, but we are evidently getting on. The new railway scheme which is to assist in linking Bombay and Calcutta more directly is being worked out in Nagpore, and a welcome contingent of engineers has been added to our small society. Not in Nagpore alone is the influence of the scheme felt, but towns like Bilaspore, Raipore, and certain towns on the Bengal side are said to be indulging in dreams of commercial splendour. The people who should know say there can be no doubt of the stimulus to production and trade along the proposed route of the railway, and it is hoped that all the benefits will not accrue to shareholders and sowcars, but will be distributed among the villages and their patient inhabitants

As well as the railway, however, feeder roads must be laid: certainly ought to be laid, and laid concurrently with the progress of the line. But whether they will be is doubtful. The municipalities will probably be slow to see the necessity for spending money on roads, the more so as the Chief Commissioner has recently said that municipalities are not to make roads with borrowed money; or more accurately, that money is not to be borrowed for the express purpose of making roads. If roads are determined on, it might be well to modify the ordinary "straight as a ruler" plan.

Most of our Indian roads are distressingly straight, instead of winding among the villages of the country side. It is to our winding roads in rural parts at home that English scenery owes so much of its beauty in the eyes of a traveller, and English towns so much of their internal intercourse and traffic. To me it seems that a road running through a village has double the economic effect of a road running outside it.

There are other things to talk about here, though they are not of so important a kind as the railway. There is the fancy ball to come off on the 17th, at which masks and dominoes are to be worn for the first half hour. There are two "At Homes" to come off at the Residency. There is the tennis tournament, and there is the plan for setting up a public billiard room and whist room.

The last plan is unfortunately only in the discussion stage, where in fact it has been for now some revolving years. Yet there are symptoms that something will soon be done to give us a really greatly-needed institution. Of course what is really most required is a club—a Central Provinces Club. Everyone in the Central Provinces almost admits the necessity of such a Club, but it appears that the amount of energy and funds available will not be enough to more than erect a modest building which might be the nucleus of a Club in time to come. The Club it is agreed would pay, and there are bankers willing to advance the money required, but as the matter is not taken up in the proper quarter—or in any definite quarter—we are condemned to clublessness and a makeshift reading room.

Another project that is in the air is the establishment of a Technical College, to be set on foot by obliterating the Morris Arts College, and using its funds (if the original subscribers consent) to erect a Morris Technical College, which will work in harmony with the classes of the Free Church Institution now called the Hislop College. The new Technical College will probably entertain professors in law, agriculture, veterinary science (including Smith's work) and drawing. No new principal will be appointed; the senior professor taking the duties of principal. It will thus be possible for a student to carry on his courses both in arts and industry at the same time—the arts course in the Hislop College and the technical course in the Morris College.

The conception of this union and bifurcation is said to be due to the Chief Commissioner, whose secretary, Mr. A. L. Fraser, is working out the details. Both these gentlemen, I understand, are reasonably hopeful of the plan's success.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Committee of the Corporation made some further progress, at their sitting yesterday, with the draft Municipal Bill. Sections 65, 66 and 67 define the respective functions of the Town Council and the Corporation, and under certain reservations, charge the Municipal Commissioner generally with the carrying out of the Act.

The Chairman (Captain Selby) said that he had looked most carefully into these sections, and had come to the conclusion that the best thing that could be done with them was to throw them out altogether. For the present, however, the chairman moved an amendment that these sections should be referred to the Municipal solicitors for the favour of their opinion as to the effects of these provisions, if they should become law—first, as regards the Budget; secondly, as regards controlling the authority of the Corporation and the Town Council; and thirdly, as regards the general public. It was proposed further to request the solicitors to favour the Corporation with any suggestions as to the alterations that may be necessary to ensure that the Corporation should have an effective control of the Budget, as well as over the Town Council and the Commissioner, so as to make the general policy pursued by either, in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation. Major Martin thought that these were prefectly impossible sections to work in the form in which they stood at present, and after a word to the same effect from Dr. Blaney, the amendment was carried *nem. con.* The Bill provides that the salary of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer shall not be less than Rs. 1,200 per mensem, and not more than Rs. 1,500. An amendment, moved by Mr. N. B. Suntook, fixing the minimum of the salary at Rs. 1,000, was passed by a majority of votes. The Committee also resolved to add to this clause a proviso, on the motion of Major Martin, to the effect that after continuous employment for ten years the Corporation may, if they think fit, raise the salary of these officers to any sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000. In the existing Act is a section empowering the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer to submit their views in writing for the consideration of the Town Council, in case of a difference of opinion with the Municipal Commissioner. The draft Bill omits this section altogether, and, therefore, the Chairman moved that the following should be embodied in the new Act:—"In all matters of importance affecting the public health generally, the Municipal Commissioner shall consult the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, as the case may be, and in the event of these officers, or either of them, differing from the Municipal Commissioner as to any order or orders issued, or proposed to be issued, regarding any such matter, they shall submit their views to the Commissioner in writing for the consideration of the Town Council, and the Commissioner shall forthwith lay such representation before the Town Council accordingly, and the Town Council shall pass such order in the matter as to them may seem fit, which order the Municipal Commissioner shall be bound to obey." On the Acting Commissioner pointing out a legal difficulty which arose under this section as it stands in the present Act, it was resolved, on Dr. Blaney's motion, to ask the solicitors to suggest a proper draft. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday.

Truth complains of the niggardly manner in which the hospitalities at Windsor are dispensed to her Majesty's visitors. The officers of the Indian Army, who went over for the Jubilee, were it appears relegated to one of the Windsor hotels for refreshments. Says *Truth*:—"This is a glaring example of the crass stupidity which animates all Court arrangements. Putting aside the flagrant lack of hospitality, nothing could have been more impolitic than to treat these Indian officers in this scandalously shabby fashion. What is the use of the State apartments at the Castle, which are maintained by the coutry at vast annual expense, if they are not to be used for the entertainment of visitors from abroad, and especially when they are persons who ought to be sent away with a good impression?"

A curious story comes from Indianapolis respecting the effect of the hot weather. During the past three weeks a consignment of eggs has been stored in a warehouse. Having occasion to open the case on Tuesday, July 19, the people in the warehouse were astonished to hear the faint sound of young chickens. One entire layer of the eggs was found to be hatching out. A few minutes after brought to light fifteen well-developed chicks, which pecked their way through the shell. Another layers of eggs began to hatch out about noon, and it was thought that the entire consignment would follow suit.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—Vice-President in the chair—Mr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Members of Council—Messrs. Khursetji Rastamji Cama, John de Cunha, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, and J. H. Steel. Secretaries—Messrs. Basil Scott and L. R. Vaidya. Librarian—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil. Members—Rev. J. E. Abbott, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Ramchander Jagonathji, W. F. Melvin, H. W. de B. Prescott and Mansukhlal Hiralall Nazar.

The following donations were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Acting Collector, Kolaba, complete set of *Indian Antiquary*, from Vol. I to Vol. XIV.

The first two parts of a paper on "Veneration of the Dead in China," by Professor E. Rehatsek, were then read by the honorary secretary.

After some observations by Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi on the portion of the paper read as regards similarities in Parsee funeral ceremonies, and some remarks by Mr. Vaidya, it was resolved to adjourn the reading of the remainder of Mr. Rehatsek's paper till the next general meeting. The meeting was then dissolved.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your impression of yesterday, there is a report of a case of gambling, disposed of last Saturday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It that report his Worship is shown to have stated his belief that "almost every one in Bombay was gambling in a way." A fine certificate this for the citizens of Bombay from their first Magistrate! His Worship is also said to believe that those Parsees, who gather of an evening on the maidan and play at cards, do so for the purpose of gambling. Will his Worship permit me to say that nothing can be farther from the truth than this his belief?

Many European gentlemen, both official and non-official, have at times watched with some interest these Parsees playing at cards; and, as far as is known, they have never found cause to suspect that they (the Parsees) were gambling. It is indeed true that some vagabond and do-nothing Parsees gamble of an evening in some secluded corners of the maidan, and some others keep houses for that purpose; and his Worship's zeal to bring such offenders to book is highly praiseworthy. But he makes a very sad mistake when he believes, apparently without any cause, that all those Parsees, or almost all, who play at cards on the maidan in the evenings are gamblers.

In the early part of November those groups of Parsees that were seen last season on the maidan will most probably reappear there, despite what his Worship may think of them; and then he will have ample opportunity to find out for himself, if he be so disposed, whether or not they gather there to gamble. It is perhaps well to mention here that there are certain games which are full of excitement, and which very often lead those unacquainted with them to believe that the players have something at stake.—Yours, &c.,

PISNI COTE.

TONGUES IN TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"S." in his letter which appears in your issue of yesterday, has added another character to the group mentioned by me last week. On a closer inspection of the wonderful inscription on the tree in the Bellasis Road, it seems clear that "S." has taken as *aliph* a somewhat thin line on the tree to the right of the other characters, and reads as *lam* the next letter, viz., the first of the group pointed out to me as forming the word "Allah." This letter is certainly more like an *aliph* than a *lam*, but is joined to the *dal* by what, if a facsimile of the characters were made in ink, would present the appearance of a thick blot and nothing else, the end of the *aliph* protruding from it and sloping away to the right. If the generality of the Mahomedans take "S.'s" letters to form the word "Allah" it is harder than ever to account for the impression produced upon them by the "tongue" in the tree. "S.'s" knowledge either of algebraical symbols or Arabic characters, or both, appears to be shaky, when he asserts that "the letter *dal* in Arabic is written somewhat in the form of the algebraical sign of diminution." Now, as a matter of fact, the *dal* is quite different from "the algebraical sign of diminution," in which the lines diverge to the right. In the *dal* they diverge to the left, and that letter rather resembles the sign denoting "greater than."

It is difficult, again, to see where "S.'s" "distinct perpendicular lines" and "semi-circular curve" come in. There are really no perpendicular lines in the group, and as to the semi-circular curve it could not have been found out by Euclid.

One thing, however, is satisfactory, viz., that after all the *raison d'etre* of my letter has been vindicated by "S.," and he, too, finds that the characters on the tree do not compose the word "Allah" but are gibberish. If "S." cares to know it, I may as well confess with reference to his concluding para. that I have not yet been to the cemetery at Sonapore on what, asking "S.'s" pardon, I still fear, is likely to prove as wild-goose chase, but hope to go there ere long.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. H.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read Dr. Bhalchandra's letter in your issue of the 2nd inst., giving certain reasons against a Medical Registration Act, I am induced to give out the result of my own experience as a medical practitioner here, which does not tally in many respects with that of your correspondent. Dr. Bhalchandra is misled in believing the advocates of the Medical Registration Act to base their action on the two assumptions, mentioned by your correspondent, except the latter part of the second assumption. As I am ignorant of the study of Eastern medical science, I do not claim to be qualified to give any opinion about it, though I take Dr. Bhalchandra's statements in praise of it as correct, as they come from such an eminent member of our profession. Now comes the point where we differ. I believe there are very few votaries of that Eastern medical science, which is so highly spoken of. Most of the vaidyas that I have come in contact with here are mere ignoramuses in the profession they have taken up. I find most of them knowing almost nothing either of medical science or rational therapeutics. Many of them are in the habit of committing a few ambiguous phrases by heart, feeling their patient's pulse only, without examining any other part of the body, however serious the case be; and thus diagnosing the nature of the disease at random, treating their patients quite empirically, often to their great detriment. It is only since the last seven years that a charitable dispensary has been opened here by the kind-hearted Chief of Kurundwar, Senior. During such a short period, I find many people being impressed with the benefits of Western medical science, including the most orthodox Hindoo ladies and the vaidyas themselves, who often attend at the dispensary for relief. Even such patients as those suffering from phthisis, carbuncle, diabetes, &c., have been known to say that they would rather die under Western medical treatment, than be cured by the vaidyas, meaning thereby that the vaidyas hold out false hopes ignorantly, and treat them under very strict regimen until the case proves fatal. Lastly, I do not think that a Registration Act would be a hardship to the vaidyas, hakims and specialists. People who have implicit faith in them will not, I hope, be prevented by the Act from consulting them. It will be, I believe, if feasible, rather a protective Act for qualified practitioners than a preventive Act for vaidyas and hakims.—I am, &c.,

JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KOLAPOREWALLA,
Kurundwar, Aug. 5. L. M. & S.

Lord Salisbury, who is far from well, is going abroad directly after the prorogation of Parliament probably to Royat-les-Bains for three weeks, and then to his villa near Dieppe, till the beginning of October.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the question whether goading it cruelty is discussed in certain circles, and some of the Magistrates hold different views on the subject, it would be desirable to give publicity, through the medium of your paper, to the following professional opinion on the subject from one whose opinion is entitled to certain consideration.:—

Bombay, 1st November 1886.

K. M. Shroff, Esq., Secretary, B. S. P. C. A.

Sir,—My attention having been called to the question as to whether goading bullocks is cruelty or no, I have much pleasure in sending you my opinion on the subject. The experience of a considerable length of time since your Society repressed the practice has been to the effect that cattle in Bombay can do all the work required of them in an efficient manner without being subjected to the pain of the goad. The use of the instrument is cruelty, for it is certainly infliction of pain and is quite unnecessary. We are often compelled to inflict pain on animals for their own good or for the benefit of mankind, but I look upon goading as coming under neither of those categories. The spur, which on the heel of a practised horseman is one of his most valuable "aids" in management of the animal, may by improper use become an instrument of torture, and a case of brutal and unnecessary use of the spur would be a legitimate one for prosecution by the Society, so also would brutal unnecessary use of the goad. In so far as my experience and observation go, ignorant to exercise the judgment required for it as an "aid," and too ignorant and thoughtless of the feelings of their animals to appreciate the pain they inflict, I therefore consider the use of the goad as practised in Bombay to be "cruelty."—I am, &c.,

John H. Steel, V.S.,
Supdt. Bo. Vety. Co. Hospt.

P.S.—You are at liberty to make what use you like of this opinion.

Under the circumstances I leave your readers to judge for themselves whether the Society's agents are indiscreet in placing before the Magistrates offenders for freely and thoughtlessly using the goad, which inhumane practice greatly hurts the feelings of the native communities of this City.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. K. M. SHROFF.

WIDENING OF BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is much to be regretted that the Municipality of Bombay does not see its way to widen Bhooleshwar Road, though it has spent lakhs of rupees in carrying out the most doubtful drainage schemes. This is the most crowded road in Bombay; and on festive and other occasions, such as the Gokal Ashtmi holiday, this road is so crowded by persons going to pay their homage to the Maharajas' and other temples there, that extra policemen are kept on duty, and it is with great difficulty they manage the foot and carriage traffic. The road requires necessarily to be widened at the Bhooleshwar Tank as well as at the junction of Pinjrapole Lane.

I see the Acting Municipal Commissioner has availed himself of an opportunity to widen the road at one place; but as I read from the report of the last week's meeting of the Town Council, as printed in your paper, two native members,—of whom one is a doctor, and as such is in duty bound to see to the health of the city and its sanitation, are opposed to the proposal on the ground of principle. Has the principle been observed all throughout? If so, why Mr. Khote is allowed to construct a market against the protest of a Mahomedan marketwalla, and Mr. Chabildass is not allowed because there is a market? Why Dr. Cowasjee seconded a proposition for the purchase of a property at Gunbow Lane for Rs. 75 per square yard, and why the Municipality at a great cost made a new road which was to be called Ollivant Road, though they are not so thickly populated as the Bhooleshwar Road? I am glad that the Town Council has postponed the disposal of this matter. Let us see how they alleviate the sufferings of the rate-payers of the Bhooleshwar Ward, one of whose representatives is Dr. Cowasjee.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT AT BHOOLESHWAR.

April 9.

NEEMUCH SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 30.

To-day's sport opened with a half mile race for all Arabs (10 stone each, no penalties and allowances), for which Saif Alli was looked upon as a dead certainty by his owner and rider. The horse, however, directly he was collared "cut it," and Pilot won cleverly from Best Boat, Eastern Emperor third. Mr. Foy's Arab pony, Mahdi, with 11-4 on his back, secured an easy victory in the Five Furlongs Pony Handicap, and the Arab and C. B. Handicap fell to Best Boat, beating Pilot by a neck, the lightly-weighted Coriander being third, and the C. B. mare, Columbine, who was a hot favourite in the lottery with her light impost, fourth, and the rest close up. The Visitors' Purse resulted in a splendid finish between Blotting Paper and Balotra, Mr. Gore on the former just securing the verdict by a head.

This concluded a pleasant three days' meeting, which was carried on under adverse conditions as regards the weather

The Purtabghur Purse—Value Rs. 193, presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Purtabghur, for all Arabs, 10st., C. B.'s 11st., ½ mile.

Mr Foy's Pilot, 10st., Mr. Payton	1
Mr Kismet's Best Boat, 10st., Mr Taylor	2
Lieut-Col Willoughby's Eastern Emperor, 10st., Mr Gore	3
Capt Furlonger's Saif Alli, 10st., Mr Wellman	0
Mr Kismet's Sir Garnett, 10st., Mr Woolmer	0

Won by a neck, half a length between second and third—

Time—58½ secs.

Pony Handicap—5 furlongs. Rs. 50 added.

Mr Foy's Mahdi, 11st. 4lb., Capt Furlonger	1
Mr Wellman's Herod, 10st. 7lb., Owner	2
Mr Kismet's Witness, 10st. 10lb., Taylor	3
Mr Pinhey's Grayling, 10st. 6lb., Owner	0
Mr Harrison's Blotting Paper, 9st. 7lb., Gore

THE HARRISON DIVORCE CASE.

On Monday, Mr. W. H. Crowe, District Judge of Poona, gave judgment in the Harrison *vs.* Harrison and Kirkham divorce case.

The plaintiff, Claude Edward Harrison, an officer of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, sued for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, on the grounds that during the three months preceding the 6th of June 1887, his said wife, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison committed adultery with Private Frederick Alfred Kirkham, of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, at various times and places in India, and also committed adultery in Bombay, on or about the 5th April 1887, with some person impassing himself off as Captain Harrison, whose identity is unknown.

The respondent, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, denies that she at any time or place in India or elsewhere committed adultery with the co-respondent as alleged; and urges further that the petitioner condoned the said adultery with the co-respondent if any, and has also been guilty of adultery himself, and prays that the petition may be dismissed.

The co-respondent, Frederick Alfred Kirkham, denies that he committed adultery with the said Sarah Elizabeth Harrison as alleged in the petition, and prays that the petition may be rejected and his costs awarded.

The petitioner alleged that he was lawfully married to Sarah Elizabeth Langley at Bombay on the 26th of April 1879, and that he lived and cohabited with her in India, England, Gibraltar, Egypt, and finally in Poona up to March 1887, and that there is no issue of the said marriage. That during the three months preceding the 6th of June 1887, his said wife at various times and places in India committed adultery with Private Frederick Alfred Kirkham, of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, and also in Bombay on or about the 5th of April 1887 with some person unknown. The respondent denied the adultery, and alleged that the petitioner had condoned the adultery if any had been committed with the co-respondent; and alleged further that petitioner had himself committed adultery during their marriage The fact of the marriage is proved by the deposition of the petitioner. It was objected by the solicitor for the respondent that the marriage certificate should be put in, relying on section 50 of the Evidence Act. The Court however overruled that objection, as the fact of the marriage is not denied and has never been put in issue. The respondent in her claim for alimony admits the marriage; and it is further proved by the co-respondent, who offered himself for evidence, that the parties were cohabiting as man and wife. The petitioner states in his deposition that he has not cohabited with his wife since the 20th March last; that he ceased to cohabit with her on account of her conduct with Private Kirkham and of some letters which he found. Kirkham, who had been his soldier-servant from the time he left the depot of the regiment in England, and who had accompanied him in that capacity to India, was accordingly returned to duty and prohibited from coming to his bungalow. After that, on the 5th of June, he had occasion to go into that portion of the house in which his wife and children were sleeping, and on looking through the doorway he saw Kirkham lying on Mrs. Harrison's bed with his coat off and with his braces hanging down. He thereupon called his servant to witness the fact of his being there, and communicated with the regimental police, the result being that Kirkham was arrested. There is no evidence in the case of any act committed at a specific time or place, and therefore the Court is left to infer from the opportunities which the parties sought during which sexual intercourse could have taken place, from the correspondence which passed between them, and from their other conduct and acts, that the act of adultery has taken place between them.

It was established beyond doubt that the two stayed for two days together in the travellers' bungalow at Khandalla, and that Kirkham having deserted on the 11th April, the two were in the habit of holding cimmunication in Bombay, where Kirkham was staying at the Esplanade and Mrs. Harrison at the Wellington hotels.

Letters giving evidence of improper intercourse were put in, and the Court granted a decree *nisi*.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.—The barometer has fallen over all India, except in the extreme south. The fall is large in the Punjab, N.-W. Provinces and Bengal, and the barometer is to-day six-tenths of an inch lower in the Punjab than in the south of Ceylon. The winds have increased slightly in force on the Bombay and Bengal Coasts, and strong, steady and westerly winds are blowing across the Peninsula and Central India. There is a tendency to the formation of a feeble cyclonic whirl in Central Bengal, which is causing a shift of the winds in that area. Rain has fallen in the same districts as yesterday, but generally in slightly smaller amounts. Heavy rain has fallen in the East Coast districts of the Bay, and locally at Seoni in the Central Provinces. Chittagong reports, 8 inches; Seoni, 5 inches; Akyab, 4 inches; Tounghoo, Diamond Island and Jubbulpore, 2 inches; Sibsagar, Silchar, Darjeeling, Gya, Hazaribag, Delhi, Mussoorie, Pachmari and Kurrachee, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	61 14	61 5	57 58	57 66
Aug. 8, Monday	0 60	0 80	0 65	0 86
„ 9, Tuesday	0 3	0 23	0 15	... ...
Total...	61 77	62 8	58 38	58 2
Total corresponding date of last year ...	77 10	82 90	78 68	80 46

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 6th August 1887:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadeshi	18 79	Chuda	19 91
Songad	16 15	Ghital	17 88
Dhola	20 97	Jetpur	18 99

A BILL to legalise the marriages of British subjects celebrated in Antwerp during 1881 and 1883 by the Rev. Arthur Potts, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, has been issued. The Bill declares that such marriages shall be as valid in law as if they had been solemnised by the British Consul at Antwerp. The certificate of such marriages shall be good in law. The Bill is backed by Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Picton. It may be mentioned that the marriage of Mrs. Langworthy was performed by Dr. Potts.

A FRESH difficulty has arisen about General Boulanger. On Thursday, July 14, he wrote a letter to a friendly member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Laur, a contributor to *La France*. M. Laur, though aware that there is a strict regulation against military men publishing without permission anything they may write, immediately printed the letter in that journal. The letter, which is dated July 14, runs thus:—

My dear Deputy,—Thanks from the bottom of my heart for the friendly feeling you retain for me. I am the more thankful for it that friends are getting scarce. But I care but little for that, for I am doing my duty, and shall never do anything but my duty, in spite of hatred and desertion. Those whose friendly feeling is not proof against absurd suspicions which there is nothing in my attitude to justify may go their own way. I am quite content to abide by those who wish to see France respected and place their country above party intrigues and private interests. I have had, never shall have, but one object—to tell the French that it is their duty and that it is in their power to hold up their heads, and that that attitude is the only one befitting a people like ours. Thank you for having underst od that, and believe in my affectionate regards.

The publication of this letter created a great commotion in the lobbies of the Chamber, and General Ferron was privately questioned as to what steps he meant to take. The Minister of War replied that he meant to take no step whatever, as he regarded the letter as a private one, and did not hold General Boulanger responsible for its publication. General Boulanger declares that he did not intend the letter to be published. The Royalist, Imperialist, and Opportunist papers refuse to believe this, and loudly call for General Boulanger's removal.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

MR. KIRKPATRICK appeared yesterday in company with Mr. Hemming, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and said he had an application to make in the case of Narayan Dharmaji against the *Bombay Gazette*. He had been to Mr. Ryan, who referred him to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, informing him that all the papers connected with the case had been transferred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court. The application was that the original manuscript of Rukhmabai's letter should be delivered up to the solicitors of Narayen Dharmaji. As a matter of fact, this was one of the two conditions on which the charge had been withdrawn, and the letter had been subsequently handed over to Mr. Hamilton. But in spite of repeated applications made both to the magistrate and his clerk, the letter had been withheld. The giving up of the letter was a condition on which the charge was withdrawn, and therefore it was not unreasonable for the complainant to expect that Mr. Hamilton, knowing full well the purpose for which the letter was demanded, should have either given the document at once to the solicitors or given them notice that it had been handed over.

The Magistrate: Was any reason given for withholding the letter?

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that no reason was given, except a most feeble and futile one. The other branch of the case was to be heard on the following day, and here they were still without the letter. The learned counsel most emphatically protested on behalf of his client against the conduct of the Court in this matter. He considered it most unfortunate that the Magistrate should have thought himself justified in taking this line.

The Magistrate: Do you think the Magistrate took any line at all?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: All I know is that the Court received this letter this day week, and we have not got it yet. Such conduct is calculated to shake the confidence of my client in the Court. I ask that this letter should be immediately handed over to him.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Hamilton's clerk, Mr. Steward, who was present in Court, as to how it was that the letter had not been delivered up, and after hearing his explanation, his Worship observed that he did not gather from the e planation given by Mr. Howard that Mr. Hamilton had raised any difficulty at all. The Magistrate did not, however, know why Mr. Hamilton should not have handed over the letter unless it was his intention to retain it for the purpose of having it copied.

His Worship ordered that the letter should be given up as soon it was properly marked.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that when the question of apology was dismissed, Mr. Hamilton had stated that he would make a note of it, and that the complainant might have a copy of it. However, when they went to get a copy of the notes, they were not allowed to do so, unless they paid for them in the usual course.

The Magistrate said that the complainant might have a copy without paying any fee.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A SOLDIER.

PRIVATE PATRICK DONOGHUE, of the Connaught Rangers, appeared at the Chief Court, Lahore, on Thursday last, before Sir Meredyth Plowden and a special jury. He was charged, under sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code, with the wilful murder of Lance-Corporal Reynolds of the same regiment. He pleaded not guilty, and evidence was then heard during the whole day, and the jury retired at 7-50 p.m., to consider their verdict. They were not at first unanimous; but they retired again for a short time, and on returning, the foreman, addressing the Court, said that the jury found the evidence insufficient to convict the accused, and returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

THE DELHI ATTEMPTED MURDER.

THE case of Empress *versus* Jardine came on for hearing before Sir Meredyth Plowden in the Chief Court, Lahore, on Friday last. The accused Hugh Jardine was charged under sections 307 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code with attempt to murder his wife, Susan Jane Jardine, and with causing grievous hurt, causing hurt, and with acting rashly and negligently, whereby life was endangered.

Mr. Henderson prosecuted; the accused was undefended. The correspondent of an up-country paper gives the following account of the trial:—

The evidence produced by the prosecution showed that on the 19th May last, the accused, who was living with his father-in-law, the assistant station-master of Delhi, had some words with his wife in her father's house, and that he seized hold of her and drew a pistol from his pocket. Mrs. Jardine broke away, and ran from the house on to the platform just as the 8 o'clock down train was standing there. The accused followed and, while running after his wife on the platform, fired three shots at her. Mrs. Jardine reached the station-master's room, where her father was, and as the accused came in close pursuit the father saw accused with a pistol presented at his wife. Mr. Cox struck accused's hand up, closed with him and disarmed him. He then handed the accused over to the police.

The evidence of Mrs. Cox, mother of Mrs. Jardine, the accused's wife, was corroborated by that of Miss Cox, sister to Mrs. Jardine, as to the events in the house, while Miss Cox, who followed the accused on to the platform, deposed to seeing the accused fire three shots at his wife. The taking of the evidence occupied the whole day, and among other exhibits were the clothes worn by Mrs. Jardine when the accused fired at her. They had holes which were caused by the bullets fired from the pistol, which entered the dress behind and a little to the left of the pocket, passing out through the front of the dress.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that he did not fire at his wife, but fired three shots in the air to frighten her. He pleaded some provocation and detailed one or two domestic events in the shape of slight squabbles which he adduced to show the irritating nature of the treatment he received at his wife's hands. It had been expected that some other disclosures would have been made in this case regarding certain charges of infidelity made by accused against his wife, but as the counsel for the prosecution did not touch upon this side of the case the Court was unable to allow the accused to go into the matter.

The jury accordingly retired, and when they returned the foreman, addressing the Court, said:—We find the accused guilty of attempt to murder and guilty of committing a rash and negligent act. We recommend him to mercy on the grounds that he was carried away and lost control over himself. The learned Judge deferred passing sentence until this morning, when the accused was brought up and sentenced to 79 days' rigorous imprisonment from the 19th May 1887, on the charge of committing a rash and negligent act, and to four years' rigorous imprisonment for attempt at murder, under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

M. NICOLAS NOTOVICH.

THE Simla paper gives some further information concerning M. Notovich, the Russian correspondent who has arrived at Simla:—

He is only 30 years of age, and an officer of the world-known Cossacks, decorated by the Czar in 1877 with the Order of St. George (equivalent to our V.C.) He was wounded in the head by a bullet, and received also a sword-cut on the wrist, under General Scobeleff, whose orderly he was. After the war he went through Turkey, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Persia, always on horseback, like our Captain Burnaby. He has many interesting stories of his travels, the best of which relates to a keepsake given to him by Ayub Khan.

Apropos of the news of Sikandar Khan and of Duleep Singh that they are in Central Asia, M. Notovich says they never have been there. Sikandar Khan is always at Teheran, and Duleep Singh is still at Moscow with Shaik-ud-din. He cannot go to St. Petersburg until he receives an invitation from the Czar, on which account he has sent a petition to be received.

Mr. Notovich has also proved himself as ready with the sword as the pen; and if all the Cossack officers are as much at home in the drawing-room as in the battle-field, they must be a fine body of gentlemen.

We asked him at parting why the English and Russians should be such foes and, he replied, smiling, "If the Bosphorus question were only settled, we should be brothers and not foes."

A COPY of the *Times* left London for the East on the 13th of May, and returned to it from the West on the 21st of July, having performed its journey round the world, according to the gentleman who forwarded it from Vancouver, under the British flag. This fact (says a Home paper) proves that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway can bring goods and passengers from Yokohama to the Atlantic coast more rapidly than any of their competitors. But it is probable that the newspapers in question travelled through the United States to New York; and the one thing wanting to perfect the British route round the world is a quicker steamboat service from Canada to England. For the transport of merchandise, with regard to which a few days more or less is a matter of no importance, the divergence through American territory would be unnecessary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Reguis, 2,119 tons, Captain W. T. Kayall, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from the Persian Gulf (July 27), laden with a general cargo, including forty chests of opium and with fifty-eight deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, Captain J. C. Tyce, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf, Ports and Karachi:—Colonel T. M. Ward, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Lieut. S. Rice, Lieut. Mennie, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. H. M. Thompson; and thirty seven deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imperator	2444	C. Bechtinger	A	J. Jaani.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. S. Gray	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Zamboni	...	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Parramatta	2634	R. C. Murray	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Orion	1833	P. Merca.	F	J. Jaani.
Ship Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	...	The Captain.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	S. Anfasso	H	Navigazione G. Italiana.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2092	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	1140	R. Collin	L	Hajee Cassum.
„ Regius	2119	T. Kayll	M	.....
„ Q. Victoria	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mamelukе	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello	..	F. Bozoni.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	Assyria (s)	Tyce	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Henry Balckow(s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Glenright (ship)	Flynn	Penarth, May 13.
	Algoma (s)	Murray	Cardiff, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Regnis (s)	Kayall	Calcutta.
	Parramatta (s)	Murray	London, &c.

The steamer Nurjehan, Mason, was cleared out last evening for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 175 bales wool and 53 bales hamp, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, Nensey Khatao.

City of Canterbury (s), 225 cwts coir yarn, J Lallji; 29 bales wool, T Chimandas; 43 bales wool, Ebji Sewji; 245 cwts coir yarn, J Lallji; 41 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Punnet and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s), 520 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Q Victoria (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril (s), 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Atrato (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion (s), 9 cases Indian curiosities, &c., The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Agency; 245 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mills and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orion (s), 4,401 cwts linseed, F. Massotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, C C Jassanwalla; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed and 3,000 cwts castorseed, G Mottee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Iran (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

R. Rubattino (s), 2,600 cwts ground nuts, Volkart Bros; 985 cwts rapeseed, and 5,919 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino (s), 3,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINIA.

Inchgarvie (s), 600 cwts wheat, The Royal Flour Mills and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Inchgarvie (s), 100 cwts wheat, The Royal Flour Mills and Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Orion (s), 480 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno (s), 50 bales twist, The United Merchants Co.

Imperator (s), 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Zambesi (s), 20 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, D E Sassoon.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Bisagno (s), 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Imperator (s), 100 bales twist, K N Wadya.

FOR HONGKONG.

Imperator (s), 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, L Cutchra; 25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

Bisagno (s), 50 bales twist, L Cutchra; 100 bales twist, T Manecksband; 30 bales twist, P Cowasjee; 56 bales twist, H Mooljі; 50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

Zambesi (s), 200 bales twist, A Habibbhai; 50 bales twist, The K M Spinning and Weaving Company; 107 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 310 bales cotton, and 7 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 100 bales twist, and 62 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhai and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, T Topen; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 59 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Imperator (s), 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Zambesi (s), 100 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 150 bales twist, E J Abhraham; 100 bales twist, T Manecksband; 16 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Kreyer, Lieut, Bo, 17th B I. on leave, from Poona.

Bell, Lieut, Bo, 17th B I. on leave, from Bombay.

Banks, Major, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

AUGUST 9.

Renny, Capt, Bl, 7th Bl Cavy, on duty, from Mandalay.

Chapple, Depy Surg Genl, Bo Medl Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

DuCane, Capt, Bl, A-D-C to Genl Officer Comdg, Allahabad Div, on leave, from Allahabad.

Carre, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, from Jutojth.

Baker, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, from Lahore.

Fitzgerald, Capt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Strettell, Major, Bl, 5th P I, to rejoin from fur, to Edwardesabad.

Warter, Col, Bl R A, from leave to Umballa.

Irving Graham, Major Genl, Bl B S C, on retirement, to England.

Prondergast, Col, Mad, Late 2nd Mad Cavy, to England.

Minto, Surgn Major, Mad, Med Staff, on priv leave, to England.

Sandford, Lt, Mad, 65th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

Shadwell, Lt, Mad, 65th Regt, to join 2nd Mad Regt, to Secunderabad.

Banks, Major, Bo, 7th Dgn Guards, on leave, to Mhow.

Ellis, Surgn, Bo Med Staff, on leave to England.

Du Cane, Capt, Bl, A D C to G O C, Allahabad Du, on priv leave, to England.

Hogg, Capt, Bo, 3rd B Cavy, on one years' leave, to England.

Carre, Major, Bl, R A, on priv leave, to Constantinople.

Baker, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, to England.

Watling, Major, Bo, Q-M G's Dept, from leave to Poona.

Renny, Capt, Bl, 7th B Cavy, to rejoin, S C Sandhurt, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 10th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters this day the 10th inst. from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing bayonet exercises and position drill. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Bombay Light Horse.

2. The following orders are notified.

The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall on Thursday the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

3. The Troop will parade behind the Town Hall at 4 p.m., on Friday next, the 12th inst., for a march out. Swords, Bandober, headrope, military bridle and helmet to be worn.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Bombay Light Horse. Troopers, W. N. Fleming, H. Symons, H. Fischer and O. Martin.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REFORM.

MR. LABOUCHERE considers that Lord Randolph Churchill has distinctly made out his case against the Admiralty. Says *Truth*:—

The dockyards are peopled with persons who constitute one great family banded together to pillage the public exchequer. This was admitted by Lord George Hamilton. His only excuse was that the abuse has been a long-standing one, and that in some small degree he was attempting to mend it. But would he have made this attempt had not Lord Randolph resigned, rather than, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, agree to vote funds to perpetuate it?

General Brackenbury, the head of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, assured Lord Randolph Churchill's Commission that he considers that the English system of Civilian administration of the army has tended to extravagance and want of efficiency. Commenting on this statement, *Truth* says:—

I apprehend that nobody will be disposed to controvert this opinion, seeing that it is now discovered that there are 693 officials under the War Office in London, costing £255,000 a year, most of whom are civilians, while there are only 573 under the German War Office, all of whom are officers, and they cost only £160,000 a year. This includes the separate War Departments of Saxony, Bavaria, and Munich. Considering the relative efficiency and strength of the British and German armies, these figures strike one as nothing less than shocking and disgraceful.

Truth thinks that one way to check extravagance is to have a soldier as a Secretary of State for War—a proposal which, by the way, has been much criticised:—

I am told that military men have hitherto never succeeded at the War Office. I only know of two soldier Secretaries of State—General Peel and Colonel Stanley. Both were certainly feeble Ministers; but then they were both appointed on political, not military, grounds. That they were soldiers—if, indeed, Colonel Stanley could be called a soldier, at all—was an accident, and not the reason of their appointment. The kind of soldier-Minister I have in my mind's eye is a man of the Brackenbury, Roberts, or Wolseley type—a general officer of tried ability in the field, who has risen to eminence in his profession, and who has made war, not politics, the business of his life.

Then it is said that there would be a difficulty about Parliament. I do not see why there should be difficulty in England any more than in France. On the contrary, it would immensely strengthen the hands of Parliament to have a working man at the War Office, instead of a figure-head. Parliament would then know with whom it was dealing. What is wanted is not oratory, but administration; not talk, but work; we want a man who can give a plain answer to a straight question; a man who can depend upon himself instead of having to be dependent on others.

Another argument is that Ministers of the Crown should be statesmen, not specialists. This is the old stock argument of the Tories, which they use in order to provide their political friend with salaries of £5,000 a year. It is sheer nonsense. The best statesman, the best Minister, is the man who understands his work. It is, as Lord Wolseley remarked, when giving evidence before Sir James Stephen's Commission, "almost like a joke" to require a civilian to decide between Enfield and magazine rifles, or between muzzle-loading and breech-loading ordnance. It is, however, beyond a joke when the expenditure of millions of public money depends upon this civilian's decision.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

THE *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs on July 20:—

A settlement of the Afghan frontier question has to-day been finally effected, and the protocol on the subject will be signed in a day or two by M. Zinovieff, on the part of Russia, and Sir West Ridgeway, on the part of England. This document defines the frontier from Zulfikar to the Oxus, a distance of about 340 miles. The frontier is that demarcated by the recent Commission, except that the Ameer restores to the Saryk Turcomans of Penjdeh certain lands in the side valleys of Penjdeh, of which they were dispossessed under the recent demarcation, and which have since remained unoccupied and uncultivated. Russia on her side acknowledges the Ameer's rights to Chamiab and Khoja Saleh; and the Uabed inhabitants of Afghan Turkestan obtain the pastures which they claim. Meruchak, of course, and remains with the Ameer.

The description of the arrangement, the correspondent continues, which reaches me from the highest source, would appear to imply a compromise satisfactory to all concerned, and very creditable to the Commissioners engaged. The Afghan Usbegs obtain all the claim in the shape of pasture land round about Khoja Saleh, and in return the Russian Saryk Turkomans receive certain deserted territory in the lateral valleys of Penjdeh, which originally belonged to them. Thus end the labours of the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission, three years after the English section left India, and three months after they opened negotiations in St. Petersburg. The English Commissioner and his staff will probably be presented to the Czar at the end of this week, and leave at the beginning of next week.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, after giving similar information, adds:—

Much patience and tact have been necessary on the part of Sir West Ridgeway and his colleagues to bring these long negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, and they may well be congratulated on the success that has at length crowned their efforts. All that will now be necessary is to erect a few boundary pillars upon the spots agreed upon between Sir West Ridgeway and M. Zinovieff.

"LORD HARTINGTON: PRIME MINISTER."

THE subject which absorbed most attention in the English political world when the last mail left Europe, was the project to reconstruct the Ministry by elevating Lord Hartington to the Premiership and admitting other prominent Unionists to a share in the Government. The *Morning Post* writes:—

"We have from the first maintained, that there was something not only anomalous, but unconstitutional, in a section of the House of Commons giving to a Government the necessary support to maintain it in existence, and yet at the same time refusing to share the responsibility which such a course of action morally casts upon it. To put the question in the concrete, if Lord Hartington is able to put such pressure upon Lord Salisbury as to compel him to make very important changes in the Irish Land Bill, then the country has a right to demand that Lord Hartington should be answerable to it in the event of such changes proving to be prejudicial, and not beneficial, to the general community. This must be obvious to every one, but the fact that this responsibility is evaded is not the least of the evils which are thereby occasioned. The Government is weakened, and even discredited, by the existing arrangement. Now, the only means of preventing things going from bad to worse is to correct, even at this late hour, the mistake that was made when the present Administration was formed. It must be recast, and Lord Hartington and some of his more prominent colleagues must be pressed to follow the example of Mr. Goschen. Lord Hartington approved of the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in joining the Tory Cabinet, and we therefore fail to understand what tangible objections he can have to taking a similar course."

A London correspondent of one of the leading provincial papers refers to the subject as follows:—

The absorption of the Marquis of Hartington into the Cabinet is being again hotly discussed in the lobbies and at the clubs. It is looked upon as inevitable and imminent. The noble Marquis must show his faith in the Administration by sharing in its responsibilities. I am in a position to assure you that this is no fanciful scheme or unauthorized proposal. It is sanctioned and initiated by Lord Salisbury himself, and the momentous decision is imminent.

THE "BIG, BIG D" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ordinary business in the House of Commons on July 8 was interrupted by an extremely disagreeable question of privilege. Dr. Tanner was the offender, owing to his dilatory tactics in the division lobby, on the previous Friday night, his vote was not recorded. Members laughed heartily when Dr. Tanner complained of the omission, and the merriment was increased when Mr. Courtney vacated the chair without suggesting a remedy. While in the central lobby shortly afterwards Mr. Walter Long asked the doctor what had gone wrong and was instantly snubbed for his pains. The following is Mr. Long's account of the incident, as given by him from his place in the House:—

I very much regret that it is my duty to invite the attention of the House for a few minutes to a question of privilege. I regret very much to observe, unless I am mistaken, that the House is not honoured to-day by the presence of the hon. member for Mid Cork. But that is no fault of mine, for on Friday evening when I determined to take the course I have now adopted I intimated to the hon. member by a letter which I have reason to know the hon. member received that it was my intention to bring this matter on to-day at 4-30, and therefore I naturally anticipated that the hon. member would show to that letter and to the House the courtesy of attending. I will endeavour to state what happened and to put the House in possession of the facts which have led to my complaint. The House will remember that after the last division on the morning sitting of Friday the hon. member for Mid Cork complained. I believed, that his vote had not been taken in the division. I myself was not in the House. I was in the Aye Lobby finishing a letter. After finishing my letters I passed through the House with the intention of posting them. On my way through the House I heard reference to the incidents which had taken place in the lobby, but I had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of that incident or of what its nature had been, or what had fallen from the hon. member for Mid Cork. I went on, and immediately opposite the post office I met the hon. member face to face. I asked him what had taken place. The hon. member answered me in terms which, in my judgment, form ample and sufficient justification for the course which I have ventured to take on this occasion. In order that I might avoid any possible inaccuracy I very shortly after the occurrence reduced to writing the words that I had heard the hon. member use. I went further than that in order that I should not trust solely to my own memory. I asked three people who were present, two of them members of this House—namely, the hon. member for East Dorset and the hon. member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, to be good enough to look independently at what I had written down and to tell me whether my account of what had occurred was accurate or not. They both assured me that it was absolutely accurate. Perhaps the House will agree with me that it is better that I should read the statement I wrote down within a comparatively short time of the occurrence itself rather than that I should trust to my own memory. I met the hon. member opposite at the post office. I had no intention whatever of offering the hon. member any offence, or of wounding his feelings, or of saying anything that would in any way hurt him. (Mr. T. Healy.—Why did you not leave him alone?) I said, "Did not something go wrong with you in the division, Dr. Tanner; what was it?" His answer was, "You are one of the Tories, ain't you?" My reply was, "Yes, certainly." To that he replied, "Then, I wish to God you would not speak to me. (Mr. T. Healy.—Hear, hear.) I have told you d—d Tories before not to speak to me. (Home Rule cheers.) You have your own d—d lot, talk of them." To that I replied, "I beg your pardon, I was not aware that you did not wish to be spoken to;" to which he replied, "Well, I wish you would keep your d—d tongue in your lips and not make a d—d fool of yourself." He then retreated to the centre of the lobby, where he shouted, "That's a d—d snub for you." It will be for the House to decide whether the hon. member's description of his language to me is a correct one or not. I desire, Sir, to make no further comment on what took place but I beg to assure the House that I addressed the hon. member solely with the desire to know what wad happened. I had no wish to irritate him or to bound his feelings, and I would remind the House that at the time I spoke I was in complete ignorance of what had taken place within these walls. In bringing this very painful and disagreeable subject before the House I am actuated by no personal motives whatever. My personal inclination would be to treat the language of the hon. member with the contempt which such language deserves (ironical Home Rule cheers and counter cheers, and Mr. T. Healy, "Why didn't you P"), but the incident took place in the lobby, in the presence not only of hon members of this House but of many strangers, and I felt and believed that it was an offence against the House more than against a humble individual like myself, (Cheers.) I have nothing else to do but to express my regret and the great reluctance which I have felt in obtruding myself or these circumstances on the attention of the House. I have only done so because I believe it to be my duty, and I have nothing to add but to submit the case to the House which I have honestly, and, I believe, truthfully laid before House for its consideration and arbitrament. (Home Rule laughter, cheers and cries of "More" from Mr. T. Healy and other Irish members.)

Matters looked very threatening when Mr. Smith stepped to the table. He was received with defiant cries from below the gangway, and by a very pointed disclaimer of regret from Mr. Healy. This brought up the Speaker with a sharp call to order, and an intimation that he would name the member for Longford if he interrupted again. This threat had a salutary influence, and the leader of the House was quickly permitted to move that the member for Mid-Cork, in consequence of his disgraceful and insulting words, "should be excluded from the precincts of the Chamber for a month." What subsequently occurred is reported as follows:

Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that Dr. Tanner had gone away to attend a meeting in Cork, and that the House should hear his explanation before they proceeded to punish him; but Mr. W. H. Smith pointed out that Dr. Tanner had neither sent in his own account nor commissioned any other member to make for him any expression of regret or apology, and had not even asked for a postponement of the subject before the House came to a decision upon it. Mr. Parnell, however, pleaded for the delay, though he owned that unless Mr. Long's case could be explained away Dr. Tanner had been guilty of an offence against the House! and Mr. Childers, speaking in the absence of Mr Gladstone for the regular Opposition took up the same line. The Attorney-General pointed out amid a tremendous burst of cheering, that this was not the first time Dr. Tanner had offended. Mr. Gladsone who in the meantime had entered the House supported the plea for postponement so that Cr. Tanner might have the opportunity of offering some explanation and Mr. W. H. Smith then assented to the motion for the adjournment of the debate; but soon as it was adjourned he moved—and the motion had the entire concurrence of Mr. Gladstone—that Dr. Tanner "do attend in his place at half past four o'clock on Thursday next." Mr. Smith 's motion was unanimously assented to and the incident closed for the night.

On Thursday, July 20, the "Tanner incident," which attracted a full attendance of members, ended, after a long discussion, in the adoption of a suggestion by the Speaker that the subject should be allowed to drop. But before this course was taken Dr. Tanner, attended "by order" in his plan, and gave the following version of the story:—

Sir, in the first place, in rising to make my explanation of the unfortunate occurrence which took place on last Friday evening, I must express my deep regret that this House has been put to such inconvenience in connexion with this matter. I also still further express my regret that a highly estimable officer of this house has been put to the inconvenience at this season of the year of undertaking a long journey of about 1,000 miles to let me know the wish of this House that I should present myself here this afternoon. I can assure you, Sir, and the House that directly I became aware of the fact that notice was to be taken of the incident on Friday, and that it was to be brought before the House, I then and there determined without any delay to present myself before the House and to acquaint them with my version of what occurred. I understand that the hon. member for Devizes in making his complaint in connexion with this incident said that he committed his recollection of it to writing and with the permission of the House, as I have done the same, I will read what I have written as my recollection of the occurrence. On Friday evening, Sir, in connexion with the second vote for the motion for the closure, after I had complained that my vote was not recorded, I conceived that I was jeered at from the opposite side of the House, and at the adjournment which then took place I was addressed on the subject of the mistake that I had made while walking down the floor of the House by a member of the Conservative party under circ

WIFE SALES IN ENGLAND.

How many generations of progress and enlightenment does it take to abolish one remnant of barbarism? After all that has been lately said of our advances during fifty years, we might have thought that, at any rate, the British scandal of wife-selling was at last done with. But the task is Sisyphean, for once again "the stone comes whirling back." In the Sheffield County Court," no later than Wednesday July 20, a fish dealer acknowledged that he had brought another man's wife at market. The woman was sold for five shillings, to be spent in gin, and to make the marital bill of sale a legal instrument, it was duly signed, sealed, and witnessed. With this arrangement everybody appears to have been satisfied; and though, of course, the moment either of them chooses to break the compact, or question its legality, its utter worthlessness will at once appear, until that happens the law cannot interfere. The mere fact that before a man's wife leaves him to live with another, the three go through a solemn farce, and celebrate the occasion in gin, while it would probably deprive the husband of any remedy for his wife's desertion, does not give the law any hold upon the immorality of the woman and her new partner. The misfortune is that until the parties are undeceived they are apt really to believe that their conduct has the sanction and their bargain the protection of the law. This, at least, is the only explanation we can give of the tame acquiescence of the woman in the transaction.

Some years ago the then Home Secretary, in reply to a question asked on the subject in the House of Commons, undertook, on behalf of the Government, to do what lay in their power to disabuse the popular mind of a belief that such a sale constituted a legal divorce on the one hand, and a binding marriage on the other. At that date, several cases had occurred, mainly in the Potteries, were the rights of the lords of creation are sometimes exercised after a peculiar fashion. And of all these rights the idea that nothing more is required for a divorce from bed and board than to take the wife and offer her at auction was one of the most deep-rooted. Public-house jurisconsults differed as to the exact forms demanded. Some regarded a rope round the woman's neck as essential, and several insisted very loudly that the sale was not completely binding unless the chattel had been knocked down to the highest bidder. Disposal by private arrangement was unsound in popular law. The consideration varied. It was, however, never less than sixpence in coin or a quart of beer in liquor. It ran, however, all the way from this figure up to forty pounds and a supper, though occasionally the price of a wife has been known to sink as low as a bull pup and a quartern of rum. But, however they might differ as to details of procedure, all parties appeared to have regarded the matter as perfectly lawful. Indeed, in the case which attracted the attention of Parliament, nobody seemed to have any notion that it was an outrageous travestie of law until the chattel herself, being deserted by her second "husband," sued the first one, probably on the advice of a lawyer, for wifely alimony—and got it. For some years, however, we have heard so little of these scandalous stains on our civilisation, that the general opinion was that, like single combat and the judicial trial of domestic animals for offences against their masters, they had died out. The Sheffield story proves that we were a little premature in this good opinion of our species. Knowledge spreads slowly, but ignorance is tenacious of life.

When George the Third was King the custom was outrageously common among the humbler classes of the English people. In 1802, for example, we read of a wife, a child, and "as much furniture as would set up a beggar," being sold at the Market Cross of Chapelen-le-Frith for eleven shillings, and a month later of a Hereford butcher disposing of his helpmate for "one pound four and a bowl of Punch." John Gorsethorpe, of Hull, after postponing the sale owing to the lady not bringing the reserved price, finally let her go for twenty guineas, and delivered her in a halter to the purchaser.

In 1807 we read that "one of those scenes which have of late become so common" was enacted at Knaresborough, a man having brought his wife, "equipped in the usual style, and sold her at the Market Cross for sixpence and a quid of tobacco." A butcher seems to have been held as the proper agent when the husband himself did not act as auctioneer, for the woman had to be sold "as a cow," with a halter round her neck. These cases all date from the early days of the century, and seem to have occurred, for the most part, in the more benighted parts of the provinces.

However, the *Annual Register* tells us that in 1820 "a decent-looking man" led his erring wife into Canterbury Cattle Market, and when the salesman declined to put her on the block, hired a pen, and soon afterwards sold her to a townsman for five shillings; and in 1834 a woman was sold in Birmingham in exactly the same manner.

As late as 1858 a beershop keeper at Little Horton, near Bradford, not only sold his wife, but announced the auction several days in advance by means of the village bellman; and though, in 1837, the neighbours of a brute in the West Riding regarded him very ill-used in receiving a month's hard labour for his part in this rough and ready substitute for the Divorce Court, they were appeased on learning that the punishment was not so much for the immorality of the business, as for the unnecessary cruelty with which he dragged the recalcitrant wife to the market block. Scores of such cases might be cited.

Five years ago an Alfreton husband sold his wife for a quart of ale, and a few months later a Belfast man parted with his for one penny and a dinner, which cannot be regarded as an extravagant price, unless, indeed, the wife was of a very inferior quality, or the dinner of Gargantuan proportions. Curiously enough, instances of Smithfield being the scene of these sales are very rare. London was too near the ear of the law, or the Londoners were too civilised. But in a book published in 1816 a French traveller of some intelligence relates how he saw a wife disposed of in this market for fifteen shillings, though not until she was duly examined—"*Comme il avait examine quelques instants auparavant une jument que je l'avais vu marchander.*"—*Standard.*

TRUTH'S ESTIMATE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

HERE is *Truth's* estimate of Mr. Chamberlain as a political factor:—

Mr. Chamberlain is unquestionably a clever man, although he is not so clever as his speeches. How did he attain a prominent position? By giving clear expression to the views of the democracy. He might have believed himself in the opinions that he expressed, but whether he did or not was of little moment. He was popular with Radicals, because he gave a tangible form to their aspirations. No sooner, however, did he put himself against these aspirations, and seek to lead instead of to follow, than he was lost. His influence disappeared, and whilst the newspapers till believe that his utterances have weight, in reality they are about as important as those of Mr. Henriques. Perceiving this himself, he has been obliged so far to join the Conservatives that he recommends electors to vote for them. But his recommendations have no effect, because he still attempts to retain a footing in both camps. If he were to swallow the leek and to fall into line with the Radicals, or if he were to go over, bag-and-baggage, to the Tories, he would become a useful man in either party, because a man who speaks as well as he does is always worthy of his hire. As it is, with his abortive National Party; with his silly-shallying; with his notion that the world would fall to pieces if he did not meddle in its affairs; and with his fussy interference one day as a Radical, the next day as a Conservative, and the next day as a prophet betwixt and between, sent by a beneficent heaven for all parties to unite in humbly obeying, he must inevitably drift into an impractical crocheteer, as did Mr. Lowe, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Roebuck, and a dozen others, who tried the same game and lamentably failed.

Truth's advice to Mr. Chamberlain—and it gives it "with perfect honesty and indeed with admiration for his talents"—is as follows:—

Take service either with the Radicals or with the Tories; but whichever party you elect to join, do not imagine that Great Britain is Birmingham, and that the domineering ways which succeeded in a town can possibly succeed in an Empire. Your own opinions—if you have any—are neither broad, generous, nor sagacious— indeed, rather the reverse; but you are a very able advocate. Be satisfied, therefore, with advocacy; swallow the Conservative or the Radical creed. The opinions in either may be erroneous, but of one thing you may be certain—they cannot be more erroneous than the *olla podrida*, the banes and antidotes, that just now you call your own, and which are shared in by no one except your family, your Jesse, and your one convert, Mr. Henriques. As for the notion that you and Lord Randolph Churchill can ever act together as Ministers I would make any reasonable bet that if you were both in the same Cabinet, one or the other would resign in a fortnight. You put a wild elephant between two tame elephants, but who ever heard of harnessing two wild elephants to the same coach, and expecting them to pull in unison?

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiegnton-road, London.

INDIAN JUGGLER'S TRICKS.

MR. E. STANLEY ROBERTSON, lately in the Bengal Civil Service, in a recent article in the *Christian Union* gives an amusing account of some of the tricks of an Indian juggler. He says:—

"When he entered the room he spread the cloth upon the floor and sat down upon it, with his back to the wall, the door of the room being on his right hand. His spectators were disposed in the following fashion: Mr. Smyth sat on a chair nearly in the middle of the room, I was sitting on a sofa near the door, the Parsee merchant stood in the doorway about arm's length from me. The servants stood about in groups, the largest group being between the door and conjurer. As soon as he had settled himself he turned to the Parsee and asked for the loan of a rupee. The Parsee at first demurred a little, but, on being guaranteed against loss, he produced the coin. He was going to put it into the conjurer's hand, but the latter refused, and told the Parsee to hand it to Mr. Smyth's bearer. The bearer took it, and, at the request of the conjurer, looked at it and declared it to be really a rupee. The conjurer then told him to hand it to his master. Mr. Smyth took it, and then followed this dialogue:—

Conjurer: "Are you sure that is a rupee?"

Smyth: "Yes."

Conjurer: "Close your hand on it and hold it tight. Now think of some country in Europe but do not tell me your thought."

Then the conjurer ran over the names of several countries, such as France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and America—for the native of India is under the impression that America is in Europe. After a moment's pause Mr. Smyth said he had thought of a country.

"Then open your hand," said the juggler, "see what you have got, and tell me if it is a coin of the country you thought of."

It was a five-franc piece, and Mr. Smyth had thought of France. He was going to hand the coin to the conjurer but the latter said:—

"No; pass it to the other sahib."

Mr. Smyth accordingly put the five-franc piece into my hand; I looked closely at it, then shut my hand, and thought of Russia. When I opened it I found, not a Russian but a Turkish silver piece, about the size of the five-franc piece, or of our own crown piece. This I handed to Mr. Smith, and suggested that he should name America, which he did, and found a Mexican dollar in his hand. The coin, whatever it was, had never been in the conjurer's hand from the time the rupee was borrowed from the Parsee merchant. Mr. Smyth and his bearer had both of them closely examined the rupee, and Mr. Smyth and I turned over several times the five-franc piece, the Turkish coin, and the dollar; so the trick did not depend on a reversible coin. Indeed, it could not for the coin underwent three changes, as has been seen, I need only add, for the information of those readers who know not India, that a rupee is only about the size of a florin, and therefore about half the weight of a five-franc piece.

The juggler performed several other tricks that da but, they were of a commonplace kind, and in noway comparable to the coin trick, which I have never seen rivalled by any other conjurer in India or Europe.

The following evening Mr. Smyth and I were to dine at the mess of the 28th Native Infantry. We told some of our friends in the regiment of the tricks our juggler had shown us; they asked us to invite the man to perform after dinner in the mess drawing-room. He came accordingly, and began by showing some very commonplace tricks. I wanted him to do the coin trick, but he made some excuse. I should mention that one of the officers was himself an amateur conjurer, and Mr. Smyth introduced him and our juggler to each other as comrades in art magic. Possibly our juggler may have been afraid that the captain would detect his method; or perhaps he only felt nervous about repeating a trick which must have depended very much on mere guess-work. Be that as it may, he would not perform the coin trick at the mess. But he did another almost equally wonderful.

As before he was seated on a white cloth, which this time, I think, was a table-cloth borrowed from the mess sergeant. He asked someone present to produce a rupee, and to lay it down at a remote edge of the cloth. The cloth being three or four yards in length, the conjurer could not have touched the coin without being seen, and in fact, did not touch it. He then asked for a signet ring. Several were offered him, and he chose out one which had a very large oval seal, projecting well beyond the gold hoop on both sides. This ring he tossed and tumbled several times in his hands, now throwing it into the air and catching it, then shaking it between his clasped hands, all the time mumbling half-inarticulate words in some Hindustanee patois. Then setting the ring down on the cloth at about half arm's length in front of him, he said, slowly and distinctly, in good Hindustanee "Ring, rise up, and go to the rupee."

The ring rose, with the seal uppermost, and, resting on the hoop, slowly, with a kind of dancing or jerking motion, it passed over the cloth, until it came to where the rupee lay on the remote edge, then it lay down on the coin.

The conjurer then said, "Ring, lay hold of the rupee and bring it to me." The projecting edge of the seal seemed to grapple with the edge of the coin; the ring and the rupee rose into a kind of wrestling attitude, and, with the same dancing or jerking motion, the two returned to within reach of the juggler's hand. I have no theory to explain either of these tricks. I should mention, however, that the juggler entirely disclaimed all supernatural power, and alleged that he performed his tricks by mere slight of hand. It will be observed that he had no preparation of his surroundings, no machinery, and no confederate.

VERB. SAP.

(TO A WANDERING STAR.)

"I AM willing to throw in my lot with that of my friend Huxley, and 'to fight to the death' against this wicked and cowardly surrender. A desperate gamester miscalled a statesman has chosen to invoke ignorant foreign opinion against the instructed opinion of his own countrymen."—*Professor Tyndall's last Letter to the Times.*

Tyndall, Tyndall, learned star,
How we wonder where you are!
Fizzing up like penny pop,
Coming down on Gladstone flop!

"Desperate gamester!" Tyndall mine,
Such invective is not fine,
Have you not a card to trump,
Rattling Randolph on the stump?

Science in her calm retreat
Ought that sort of bosh to beat;
She, whose words should drop like gold,
Must not ape an angry scold.

Party scribes who rage for pay,
When most rabid write that way,
Politicians of the pot
Perpetrate that sort of rot.

Just suppose that W. G.,
Fancying your remarks too free,
Dubbed you, in polemic rage,
"Sciolist miscalled a sage."

How you *savants* would cry "Shame!"
Why should Science only claim
Right to be exceeding rude,
Sourly false, and coarsely crude?

"Wicked! Cowardly!" oh, bless us!
Hercules in the shirt of Nessus
Did not rage in wilder fashion
Than our Tindall in a passion.

Difference exists no doubt;
Let us calmly fight it out
But to call each other names
Is the vulgarest of games.

Honestly one view you hold;
If to differ one makes bold,
Is it fair, sir, to infer,
That he's rascal, traitor, cur?

Pooh! That's Party's puerile plan,
Wisdom, Sir, should, pay the man,
Drop these tart polemic pennings,
Leave that sort of stuff to Jennings.

—*Punch.*

ANOTHER CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE judge of the Westminster County Court severely reprimanded a defendant who had the courage to appear in court the other day without a coat, and with his shirt-sleeves rolled up. His Honour even went so far as to intimate that, if he repeated such conduct, the coatless one would go to prison for contempt. The offender observed that he never heard of any Act of Parliament which compelled a man to wear a coat in court. "Nor did I," says Mr. Labouchere, "and why any judge should feel his office insulted by a suitor appearing in a costume eminently adapted to the season of the year, I am at loss to understand. I can assure Judge Bayley that to compel a man to don a black coat before entering a stuffy court in the dog days is highly calculated to excite contempt for such an unreasonable tribunal; whereas, if his Honour himself would discard his wig and gown, and administer justice in his shirt sleeves, while the hot weather lasts, he would earn the respect and approbation of all right-thinking persons."

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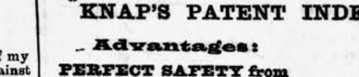

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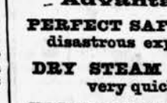

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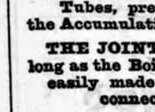
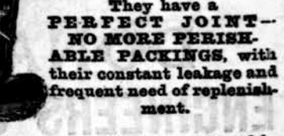


Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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ROOT STEAM BOILER

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

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ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

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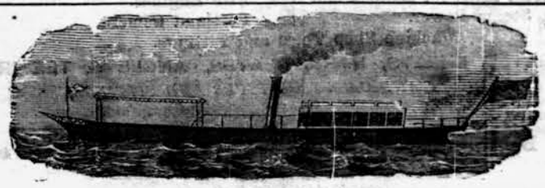

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

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SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
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INFLUENZA	ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.

JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

SIR,—I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin. of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

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Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
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a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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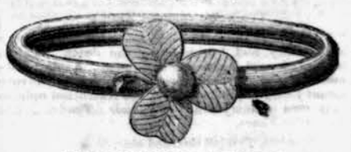

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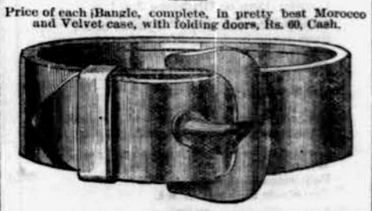

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